Chicago Tribune.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1866.

PRIMARY MEETINGS.

The choice of a member of Congress for this District will be made to-day in the Republican primary meetings. Those who have a choice will of course take this opportunity to make it known. Those who wish to be represented in Congress again by a man whose exhibitions of drunkenness are so frequent, both in the halls of legislation and on the most important public occasions at home, that the city is deprived of her proper influence in Washington, and respectable citizens are covered with humiliation whenever the character of her Representative is known—all such, we presume, will vote for Mr. Wentworth. Those who believe that a man may be a Copperhead one year and a Republican the next, and yet be a safe man to trust with the interests of the Union party in the most trying period of our history, will, we presume, vote for Mr. Wentworth. The question is to be decided to-day. Whatever may be the decision, we shall be able to say that we have discharged our duty in the premises at the right time. We have given our warning and our advice when and where it might have its proper effect. The issue is now with the people, and we believe that it will be settled upon correct principles. We believe that the Republicans of Chicago will to-day nominate a candidate whom they can support at the polls without a blush.

THE NEWS.

A Brooklyn paper announces that Mr. Beecher will soon address his fellow-citizens in support of Republican principles as represented by the National Congress.

The First National Bank of Yarmouthport, Massachusetts, was robbed on Friday last of seventy-five thousand dollars. The robber proves to be the son of the Cashier; the young thief having scarcely reached the age of twenty-one.

A list of marine disasters on the Atlantic coast is given this morning. In one instance, that of the English steamship Evening Star, with two hundred and fifty passengers and a crew of fifty, but ten are reported saved.

The President has issued his proclamation appointing the 29th day of November as a day of national thanksgiving and praise for the manifold blessings vouchsafed to us during the past year. The full document is given elsewhere.

The lower House of the Oregon Legislature has declared the former action of that body, in ratifying the Constitutional Amendment, to be fraudulent, and the Secretary of State has been authorized to transmit the resolution on the case to Secretary Seward.

Our despatches from those States holding elections to-day give promise of a most decisive and overwhelming victory. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa will to-morrow be added to the pyramid now being reared in execration of "my policy."

General Grant on Saturday declared himself emphatically against Clymer, the Copperjohnson candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and equally as emphatic in favor of the election of General Geary. He says that any soldier who votes for Clymer, or any other Copperhead, disgraces himself. "So say we, all of us."

Colonel Bingham, one of the Southern loyalists who was not allowed to speak at Cairo, on Friday night, publishes a card, in which he states that the mob present at the meeting were armed with revolvers and bowie knives, and came there with the avowed purpose of inaugurating a tragedy of the New Orleans fashion on the slightest provocation.

Late European advices, by steamship Hibernia, give further details in regard to the insurrection in Candia. Among other important items it is stated that Prussia will soon assume possession of Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau and the former free city of Frankfort. Among English items is one announcing the death of an infant daughter of General Tom Thumb.

The Copperheads at Mishawaka, Ind., yesterday, finding that most of the Republican voters of that vicinity had gone to South Bend for the purpose of attending a Union demonstration, sought to vary their performances by an attack on the few remaining loyal men. They carried their design into effect so far as to stab eight persons who were wearing Colfax badges. Nothing but the absence of so many Republicans prevented the Cops. from receiving the summary punishment they so richly deserved.

A tragedy occurred in the town of Lyndon, in Whiteside County, on Wednesday night, the result of a crim. con. A man named James Fortt had for some time been on criminal terms of intimacy with the wife of Winsor Ball. On Wednesday evening, Fortt came to Ball's house and demanded admittance. Ball was at home at the time, and from a window fired a charge of buckshot, which took effect in Fortt's head, killing him instantly. Ball is in jail. It appears that Ball had previously warned Fortt to keep away from his wife, or he would kill him.

The delegation of Southern loyalists, which, as was supposed, included Brownlow and Hamilton, came near meeting with a frightful accident on the way to Cairo. The train upon which they were said to be was thrown off the track on a high embankment, eighty miles above Cairo, at two o'clock Wednesday morning, by the removal of two rails, which threw the engine from [illegible] wounding the fireman and four other persons. Indications [illegible] point to this act as a deliberate attempt to kill Brownlow and Hamilton.

PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States—

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, has been pleased to vouchsafe to us, as a people, another year of that national life which is an indispensable condition of peace, security and progress. That year, moreover, has been crowned with many peculiar blessings. The civil war that was so recently among us has not been anywhere reopened. Foreign intervention has ceased to excite alarm or apprehension; intrusive pestilence has been benignly mitigated; domestic tranquility has improved; sentiments of conciliation have largely prevailed, and affections of loyalty and patriotism have been widely renewed. Our fields have yielded quite abundantly; our mining industry has been richly rewarded, and we have been allowed to extend our railroad system far into the interior recesses of the country, while our commerce has resumed its customary activity in foreign seas. These great national blessings demand a national acknowledgement.

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend that Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of November next, be set apart and be observed everywhere in the several States and Territories of the United States, by the people thereof, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, with due remembrance that in His temple doth every man speak of His honor. I recommend, also, that on the same solemn occasion we do humbly and devoutly implore Him to grant to our national councils and to our whole people, that divine wisdom which alone can lead any nation into the ways of all good.

In offering these national thanksgivings, praises and supplications we have the Divine assurance that the Lord remaineth a king forever. Them that are meek shall He guide in judgment, and such as are gentle shall He learn His way. "The Lord shall give strength to his people, and the Lord shall give to his people the blessings of peace."

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 8th day of October, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the Ninety-first.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

MARINE DISASTERS.

British Steamer Foundered—Rescue of Passengers—Two Lives Lost—Another Vessel Lost with One Hundred and Seventy-five Passengers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., October 8.—The British steamer Queen Victoria, foundered at sea on the [illegible] inst., during the recent storm, latitude 33 degrees 3 minutes, longitude 70 degrees 30 minutes. The passengers and crew were picked up yesterday by the brig Pomfret from New York. Sixty-five were transferred this morning to the steamer James Gaty, from Wilmington for Baltimore, which arrived in the Chesapeake Bay this afternoon. Two lives were lost. The engineer died from exposure, and the mate was washed overboard.

The storm commenced on the 2d, and the steamer sprung a leak on the morning of the 3d.

SAVANNAH, Ga., October 8.—Steamer Evening Star from New York bound to New Orleans, foundered one hundred and eighty miles off Tybee, with two hundred and fifty passengers, and a crew of fifty. Five of the crew and Frank Leonard, a passenger, were saved.

The boat from the steamer Evening Star arrived at Fernandina. It left the steamer with eighteen persons, including Captain Knapp, one lady and child. The boat was capsized nine times. At the sixth time the Captain was lost. As the steamer Sylvan Shore left Fernandina, a boat was reported to be coming in with the purser and engineer of the Evening Star. Four boats left the steamer as she sank. The other two are supposed to have been swamped.

The schooner S. J. Waring, from New York for Apalachicola, put in in distress, having thrown overboard part of her deckload. The Waring brought the chief engineer, the purser, two passengers and six of the crew of the steamer Evening Star, picked up at sea.

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 8.—The Spanish brig Regna, from Matanzas, for St. Johns, Newfoundland, partly dismantled and leaking, arrived here to-day.

FROM MORRISON.

A Copper-johnson Fizzle—The Chicago Times at a Discount, etc.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MORRISON, October 8.

The great soap-bone and bread-and-butter meeting came off here to-day, and was addressed by that would-be great man, T. J. Turner. The day was all that could be desired, and the turn out of the Copper-johnsonites was good for this latitude. The meeting was held at the Court House and was composed principally of clients, lawyers, jurors and witnesses, making altogether a crowd by actual count of two hundred and eighty persons. There might have been forty "my policy" men in attendance, the balance being Republicans. The news boys had ordered an extra number of the Chicago *Times* for the occasion, but after two hours hard drumming, failed to sell a single copy.

Immense Republican Gathering at Valparaiso, Ind.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

VALPARAISO, Ind., October 8.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic Republican meetings of the campaign was held here to-night, addressed by A. Gurney, Esq. The Copperheads are subjugated in Indiana. This is their last gasp.

Baltimore Politics.

BALTIMORE, October 8.—The question is raised as to the applicability of the Registry Law to the municipal election, which takes place in this city on Wednesday, and if applicable, whether those [illegible] added to said registration by the Registers of this year, appointed to correct the list, can [illegible] be entitled to vote on Wednesday, [illegible] not being completed, and still [illegible] to final revision at the end of the month. [illegible] much interest, and many opinions, [illegible] and otherwise, have been rendered. The Attorney General of the State, Alex. Randall, has now rendered an opinion sustaining the law, [illegible] that municipal elections must be [illegible] by it; that the old list can only be used [illegible] Wednesday, the new list not yet being completed. This will have an important bearing on [illegible].

FROM WASHINGTON

General Grant's Opinion of the Copperhead Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

The President Appoints Thursday, November 29th, as a Day of Thanksgiving.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Government Deeply Interested in Eastern Affairs.

Further Details Concerning the Insurrection in Candia.

Prussia to Assume Possession of Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau and Frankfort.

Continued Destructive Inundations in France.

THE SOUTHERN LOYALISTS AT ST. LOUIS.

They are Enthusiastically Received by the Radical Union Element.

IMMENSE REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATIONS OF YESTERDAY.

Eight Unionists Set Upon and Stabbed at Mishawaka, Ind.

THE ELECTIONS TO-DAY IN PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA AND IOWA.

Reports from Each State Give Promise of a Glorious Republican Victory.

Sad List of Marine Disasters on the Atlantic Coast.

A Steamship Founders Carrying Down Nearly Three Hundred Persons.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, October 8.

GENERAL GRANT ON THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

General Grant to-day, in a conversation with Colonel R. S. McAllister respecting the election in Pennsylvania, emphatically reiterated his published statement, that any soldier who votes for Clymer disgraces himself, and declared himself opposed to placing important political trusts in the hands of those who opposed the war, and rendered aid and comfort to the enemy. While he expressed his determination not to be drawn into political contests, the General was frank and unreserved in expressing his wish that General Geary should be elected Governor of Pennsylvania.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

During the week ending September 29, the receipts from customs at the ports named were as follows: New York, $2,572,406.6[illegible]; Boston, $361,386.05; Philadelphia, $367,867.27; Baltimore, $81,086.13. At New Orleans, for the week ending 22 ult., the receipts were $49,138.45.

CONCERNING THE HOLDING OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

WASHINGTON, October 8.—The adjourned term of the Circuit Court which was to be held at Richmond, was not held because it was found that the acts of Congress did not warrant the adjournment from Norfolk. At the last session the number of circuits was reduced to nine, and all of them, except the first and second, materially changed. It is thought that the old allotment of the Chief Justice and Associates to the circuits, as formerly constituted, does not give them jurisdiction in the new. It is understood that Chief Justice Chase has submitted this point to the other Justices, and that the question [illegible] the altered circuits by the Chief and Associate Justices and District Judges, or by the District Judges alone, will be determined in conformity with the views of the majority.

CIRCULAR CONCERNING THE PARIS FAIR.

The State Department has published a third supplemental circular respecting the Paris Universal Exposition, from which it appears that Belgium, France, Italy and Switzerland have by a Monetary Convention, united to regulate the weight, title, form and circulation of their gold and silver coins. This arrangement is for the purpose of remedying the inconvenience to trade between the respective countries, resulting from the diversity of their small silver coins, and to contribute to the conformity of weights, measures and coins. The Convention is to remain in force until January 1, 1880. Any other nation can join it by accepting the obligations imposed, and adopting the monetary system of the unit in regard to gold and silver coins. Mr. Beckwith, United States Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition, says in a letter to the State Department: "The reduction of the value of the small silver coins brings the standard of this class in harmony, I believe, with the small silver coins of the United States, under the laws of 1853. If this be so, the metallic standards, both of the gold and the silver coins of the United States, are now in harmony with those of the four countries named, and the standards being in harmony, and the system all decimalized, it only remains to harmonize the coin in order to produce reciprocal circulation. For this purpose a common unit does not appear to me necessary. However numerous the systems, if the standards are equal and the systems decimalized, it is only necessary that the unit of each be capable of expression in the multiples or submultiples of the others, to produce the uniformity of coinage requisite for reciprocal circulation."

NAVAL ITEMS.

The Navy Department is in receipt of advices announcing that the United States steamer Ashuelot and Juniata arrived at St. Paul de Loanda on the 11th of August, and the Mohican arrived at St. Thomas on the 18th ultimo.

JOHNSON TO DEFINE HIS FUTURE POLICY.

NEW YORK, October 8.—The *World's* Washington special says a Sunday paper here announces that the President will write a letter this month in reply to an invitation to attend a dinner to be given by General Wool, in which he will fully define the future policy of his Administration.

SOUTH CAROLINA CROPS.

NEW YORK, October 9.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: "Lieutenant F. P. Dockerty, of Booth capture notoriety, has just returned from a four months' residence in South Carolina, and gives a rather discouraging account of the crops and the general condition of the country. The corn crop in that State is almost a failure. Almost all the plantations will not yield over two bushels to the acre, and very few more than five. The cotton crop was moderately good, which is all that the people have to rely upon."

FROM EUROPE.

By Steamship Hibernian—Death of an Infant Daughter of Tom Thumb—The French Government Interested in Eastern Affairs—The Insurrection in Candia—Serious Inundations in France—Prussia to Assume Possession of Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau and Frankfort.

FARTHER POINT, October 8.—The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool at noon on the [illegible], via Londonderry on the 28th of September, arrived off this point at one o'clock this afternoon.

The Lord Mayor of London had determined to entertain the promoters and layers of the Atlantic Cable at a grand banquet, at the Mansion House, early in November.

An infant daughter of General Tom Thumb died from inflammation of the brain, at Norwich, on the 25th of September.

It is stated that in the recent extradition case in Canada of a Frenchman named [illegible], which caused a great deal of excitement in Canada, Earl Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, had determined that the strictest investigation shall be made into the conduct of the Canadian authorities.

Satterthwaite's Circular of this evening, [illegible], says there has not been quite so much activity during the past week in American securities as lately noticed.

The London *Morning Post's* city article says advices from Paris state that frequent interviews are taking place between representatives of various European powers, and the French Foreign Office relative to Eastern affairs, but more especially between the French Foreign Minister and the representatives of England and Russia.

Official accounts from Candia, published in Alexandria, state that the news of the defeat of the Egyptian troops by the Candians is incorrect. The Egyptians, not expecting the commencement of hostilities, were temporarily separated from the Turkish troops. Immediately on the arrival, however, of Ishmael Pacha, he succeeded in reuniting the Egyptian troops with the Turkish troops with the loss of only one hundred and fifty men.

The Paris *Moniteur* says that in Candia unfortunately blood has been shed, but the insurrection has not progressed. The arrival of the Turkish Commissioner appears to have produced a favorable impression, and up to the present time all hopes have not been abandoned of the success of the mission with which he is invested.

Syria has sent representatives to the Porte to [illegible] on the evacuation of forts [illegible] and Elizabeth, [illegible].

The French iron clad squadron had arrived at Biarritz, and was reviewed by the Emperor.

Serious inundations in France continued, and it was feared that the waters had not reached their full height. Telegraphic communication between the centre and south of France was extremely difficult.

PRUSSIA.—A royal patent is soon to be issued by Prussia, assuming possession of Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau and Frankfort. The King will salute the people of these States as new Prussian citizens.

Semi-official Provincial correspondence states that there is no prospect of a conclusion of peace with Saxony, until that country has given sure guarantee against the recurrence of those dangers which at the outbreak of the recent war menaced both Prussia and Northern Germany.

Both Chambers have adopted the Government proposal for the prorogation of the Diet from September 29th to November 12th. Ministers explained that it was the desire of the Government that the next session of the Diet should be brief, in order to make way for the convocation of the North German Parliament.

Admiral Tegetthoff has been relieved of the command of the Austrian fleet to enter on new duties.

The following is a summary of the news per steamer City of New York, which left Liverpool on the 26th via Queenstown the 27th:

Honors are about to be conferred upon some of those who have shared in the successful completion of the Atlantic Cable. The interest which Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, has expressed in the undertaking will be expressed in an enduring way. The delay arises on her part for the purpose of ascertaining to whom the conferring of these honors are more particularly due.

The Paris *Patrie* publishes a despatch from Constantinople, which states that in Kosan Digh an insurrection had broken out, to which the authorities themselves were accessory.

Mahomet Pasha has been named commander of the Turkish forces. Four of the insurrectionary districts have offered to submit to the Turkish authorities.

THE SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

Their Arrival in St. Louis—Temper of the Reconstructed—Immense Outpouring of the Radical Union Element—Speeches by Hon. H. T. Blow, Governor Hamilton, Judge Warmouth and Others.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, October 8.

The majority of the Southern Loyalist delegation have arrived here and are stopping at the Lindell Hotel, where ample and admirable arrangements for their accommodation have been provided by the St. Louis Committee of Arrangements. This committee, among whose members are Mayor Thomas, General Chester Harding, General J. McNeil and Mr. E. S. Rouse, includes some sixty of the most prominent citizens, many of them ex-officers of the Union army and representative men. All the Loyalist delegation did not arrive until to-day, although a portion came on Saturday night. The party who have been to Cairo brought back with them an account of the disgraceful interruption by a rebel mob, who attempted to break up their meeting there, and the incident has excited the deepest feeling among the Union men here, who have had good reason to expect similar insults and violence to-night at their grand reception meeting.

St. Louis has, from before the war, been a scene of constant strife between the black hearted rebels and Copperheads, who have been and are still working in the interest of secession, and the loyal people, who have in the darkest hours of peril in the recent war, stood firm by the old flag. It is not long since neither the life nor the property of Union men were safe here, and men have not yet forgotten the necessity which made the Turnverein keep constant watch and guard for weeks to prevent their splendid hall falling into the rebels' hands.

These are not yet quite things of the past, for to-day the rebel feeling in this city is as bitter as during the war, and little encouragement is needed from Andy Johnson to cause here the reenactment of the Memphis and New Orleans massacres. A striking illustration of popular feeling here is the fair now going on for Southern relief, an avowedly rebel affair, where the names of Stonewall Jackson, Lee, Stuart, Davis and Andy Johnson are worshipped, and no deeper insult is known or recognized than the name of "Yankee." Every merchant and man of business here finds an immense social and commercial pressure upon him, compelling him to at least hold his tongue, if he has any Union sentiments, and vow that every one who refuses aid and support to the rebel Fair, is marked and proscribed as an enemy to the South. Yet it is well known that the real object of this Fair is to keep alive and banded together the secession elements here. There is, however, one section of this city which is unqualifiedly loyal,—that in which the Germans are. True lovers of liberty are they. This reception of the Loyalists has brought out a manifestation of their feeling all through the southern part of the town, where one does not see anything but German names on the signs, German faces at the doors and windows, in every way the most perfect character of distinctiveness is a German section.

Here every house is ornamented with the stars and stripes, while down town most of the heavy merchants stand frowning at their doors without any external display of partisan feeling, but most of them with the character [illegible] of a lot of portraits of rebel officers conspicuously posted in their offices. The office of the German newspaper, the *Westliche Post*, is splendidly decorated to-day. Crossed upon the front of the building are certain colors—"Schwarz roth und gold." Above these is an eagle with the motto—"Thirty-six Free States—Welcome." A huge transparency some fifty feet long by ten in width, bearing a number of allegorical scenes, among which are the Genius of Liberty casting light upon Justice; the Constitution; a lot of rebels pushing out on a dark tempestuous sea to escape the powerful influence of free press, free speech, and free schools; Union soldiers bringing with them education, science, commerce and prosperity. Above these are small transparencies, with inscriptions—Universal Liberty, Equal Rights to All, Fraternal Feeling, Union, Freedom, One and Indivisible. The *Democrat* office is also splendidly decorated with flags and Chinese lanterns. In many places through the city the Union colors were displayed, but this could not be said to be general.

This morning the loyalists were taken to the Fair grounds to see the last of the magnificent Fair, which closes to-day. On their return, they visited the mansion of Mayor Thomas, by his invitation. In the afternoon a number of their members went out to the opening of the fall meeting on the new Laclede racing course.

This evening the grand reception came off. It has been not merely whispered, but vaunted, boasted and threatened that true hearts loyal to the South, would not allow this demonstration to be passed over in peace. Their curses have been especially deep and bitter against Parson Brownlow, whom they swear they would hang if he came here. The brave old Parson would have come if his health would have permitted, but as he was very sick he went directly home. This removed one object of the rebel mobs hatred, but enough still remained, in the presence of a body of men who were recognized representatives of a principle of loyalty in the Southern States, to goad them to fury. Men made no scruple of wearing old rebel army badges in the streets, calling up old reminiscences of the war, imitating rebel bugle calls, in bar-rooms, and in every way keeping up and stimulating their hatred of the Union and its friends. Still the brave-hearted loyal men of St. Louis seemed to care for none of these things, and went steadily forward with their preparations for the reception, taking a little more than ordinary care to see that they were all prepared to fire back if anybody opened on their works. Few were unarmed, and the general spirit was that, although no trouble would be sought, if it came they would endeavor to make things as lively as possible for the Johnny Rebs.

The entire demonstration lasted in unabated fervor until long after midnight, and passed off without interruption from the Johnsonites. It was indeed one of the most successful demonstrations which have marked the tour of the loyal delegation through the country.

General John McPhail was the Chief Marshal, and had fifteen competent aids, all of whom had been officers in the Union army, besides three or four who had not.

As dusk came on the procession formed in its several portions at Turner's Hall, the Cradle of Liberty of St. Louis, Mozart Hall, and other places, and at a little after eight o'clock the grand procession was formed on Washington avenue, in the following order:

Band.
Chief Marshal and aids.
Invited Guests.
Delegation and Committee of Reception, with Guards bearing Chinese Lanterns, flanking the line of Carriages.
Delegations from the Several Wards of the City, bearing Lanterns and Torches.
Delegations from the Surrounding Country.

All through the line bands were distributed, and from several wagons fire works were let off continually. The transparencies bore pointed and excellent inscriptions, particularly those of a local character pointed at John Hogan, member of Congress from the First District, who will this fall be ousted by General Pile, the Union nominee. Among them the following were the most conspicuous: "Welcome to our loyal brothers of the South." "We will reconstruct the Union, not the rebellion." "Great I will hear from little you at the polls." "I advise you to allow three classes of colored men to vote." "I say traitors have forfeited their citizenship." "The Boys in Blue are with Congress." "Brownlow, the Unterrified."

These are but few of the several hundreds of similar banners and mottoes. The procession was full two miles in length. The blazing line of enthusiasm, light and patriotism, laid for its march led past the Planters', Southern and Barnum's Hotels, and a number of other places where the bitterest Southern sympathizers meet. Notwithstanding all previous threats, when the rebels saw how powerful the Radicals were, how many strong and determined men were among them, and how promptly they obeyed the military orders given by the Marshal and Aids, they prudently determined to let them alone. The procession had an air of being ready for fight, and the manner in which it sought out and filed past all the prominent rebel haunts satisfied the enemy that prudence must be the better part of their valor.

Meanwhile the Radical boys marched steadily along, singing "Rally round the Flag," and "Old John Brown," airs to which most of them had kept time in moving on the works of the Rebellion. The Johnsonites and secessionists, not daring to strike, showed their malice at many points by hoots, yells, desultory whoops for Johnson, hisses and blasphemy.

The long procession finally arrived at Lucas Market Place, where three speakers' stands had been erected. The main stand was splendidly decorated with lines of Chinese lanterns, particolored lights and streamers, and bore on its front a huge piece of red, white and blue bunting, inscribed in huge letters, "Victory." The two smaller stands were also gaily adorned with lanterns and flags, and from each the wonders of the pyrotechnist's art were constantly distributed. It was after ten o'clock when the procession reached here; then some time elapsed before so vast a body of people, estimated at eighteen to twenty thousand, could be placed, and then the meeting began. At this time the scene was one of great brilliancy; a broad plain of lights gleamed, danced and shone close to the faces of the crowd; high overhead rockets, Roman candles and bombs spread their arches of vivid colored fire; a band of music filled the air with national and patriotic melodies, while ever and anon the cheers of the multitude rang out in deafening roars for the loyal Congress, for the Loyalists Brownlow and Hamilton, and other names dear to loyal hearts. The feeling of the crowd had been increased by the opposition shown by the rebels at many points, and by the encouragement given by the patriotic people in the southern portion of the city.

When order had been obtained the principal members of the delegation and Committee of Reception mounted the central stand. Hon. Henry T. Blow, of St. Louis, formally welcomed the Loyalists in a neat little speech, in which he alluded, in terms of the most bitter censure, to the modern Moses; spoke of the disgraceful display recently made by the wandering minstrel in this city; eloquently depicted the glories which await our truly reconstructed nation, and heartily, in the name of the loyal people of St. Louis, welcomed as brothers the loyal delegation.

Governor Hamilton, of Texas, responded in behalf of the delegation. His speech was eloquent, full of the strongest expressions of the [illegible] loyal and radical sentiments, and set forth in the strongest light the evils of secession and the accursed consequences it entailed upon the country. Its most intensely radical sentiments were precisely those which elicited the warmest applause from the vast audience, which became enthusiastic to a degree seldom witnessed in public meetings.

The late hour of which all the speeches were delivered prevents any extended report of them. The speakers, at the three stands—Judge Warmouth and Governor Hahn, of New Orleans, Smith and Patterson of Tennessee, Sherman, Davis and Stancil of Texas, and Rev. W. Hunnicut, of Virginia—all spoke in the most radical manner, seeming, indeed, to take especial pleasure in making the most Radical expressions of their sentiments for the benefit of the rebels so thick in this city, many of whom were doubtless skulking about the crowd.

An amusing instance of cause and effect occurred on Saturday, at a Johnson meeting, at Venice, three miles east of St. Louis, addressed by N. Morrison and the local Copperhead candidate in that District. A blacksmith was present and undertook to ask Morrison a few questions, which decidedly posed that individual, and some rebel sympathizer present undertook to overwhelm the blacksmith by threats and abuse. The result was that sixteen Democrats rose in the audience and announced that they knew the blacksmith to be a decenter man than either Morrison or the candidate; that they were satisfied as to which was the right side, and they were determined to vote this ticket until the war is over and the rebellion put down forever. It may well be imagined that such a change of heart carried dismay into the ranks of the Copperjohnsonites in that section.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Arrival of General Butler—He Speaks to an Immense Audience at Masonic Hall—Governor Morton at Lawrenceburg—A Copperhead Failure—A Plot Discovered—The "Stars and Bars" Raised at a Copperhead Meeting—A Reign of Terror—All Looks Well for the Great Conflict—Fatal Railroad Accident.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, October 8.

General Butler and party arrived here this evening, by the Cincinnati train. He spoke at Greensburg, Decatur County, this noon, to an immense audience, and was honored with a most enthusiastic reception. He is now speaking at Masonic Hall, every inch of which is packed full of loyal people, notwithstanding the bad weather. The meeting was to have been held in Court House Square, but rain prevented. The Democracy were to have held a meeting to-night, but could find no hall.

Governor Morton spoke at Lawrenceburg to-day to fully fifteen thousand people. A despatch from that point to the *Evening Gazette* says the Copperheads undertook to get up a meeting to-day at Aurora, as an offset to ours, but all the force they could muster would not equal one-fourth of the delegation that came from there here.

An important letter has been captured, giving details of the Copperhead operations, and says that 12,000 rebels are ready to be imported into Southern Indiana and Ohio to vote the Copperhead ticket, and urging vigorous efforts in behalf of Holman. He says he is all right for the rebel Congress in case Mr. Johnson sets up one. It is confidently believed that General Grover will be elected. Many changes are taking place. The Copperheads in our State are bound to rule or ruin.

By a couple of gentlemen of the highest respectability, Union refugees from Blackford County, in our own State of Indiana, I learn the following startling facts. On Thursday morning last the Copperheads had a rally at Hartford City, the county seat of Blackford County. While holding their meeting they raised the rebel stars and bars, and kept it up during the whole time. Cheers for Jeff. Davis were mingled with groans for the Union party, and huzzas for Andrew Johnson. On Saturday last the Union men had an enthusiastic meeting at the same place—Hartford City—and were addressed by Colonel N. Trusler, our candidate for Secretary of State. On the same day the Copperheads had a meeting at Trenton, distant some nine miles from Hartford City, and over the stand waved that same rebel flag, under which they had spoken at Hartford City. A number of delegations of Union men on their way to Hartford City had to pass through Trenton, and were deeply hurt to see the butternut's flag waving on their return from the meeting at Hartford City. They resolved to tear down that flaunting emblem of treason, and for that purpose made a rush to the pole, but there were but a handful of them on the ground, while the rebels were there in force and fully prepared. The result was the Union men were beaten off. Several men were wounded in the encounter, and five or six more are missing. Whether killed or not is unknown. It is reported and believed that one man died yesterday morning. On Sunday morning the rebel flag was again hoisted in the town of Trenton, and word sent by the Copperheads to the Union men of the village that they must leave immediately, as they would not be allowed to remain, and that not one single anti-Democratic vote should be cast there on election day. To save their lives, the Union men left the place, although it is guarded by a cordon of Copperhead pickets. They have reached this city and are afraid to return to their homes.

The Democracy are unusually bold here at the Capitol, and have been importing voters for three days past with great zeal. To-day hundreds of naturalization papers have been taken out. A returned soldier, who was supposed to be inclined to support the Democracy, was approached this morning by two of the leading Copperheads of Indianapolis, and asked if he would take the command of a squad of forty Democrats who were to go around to the polls to [illegible] the Union men. The [illegible] draft and sneaks during the war, replied that he had seen Copperheads fight before, and would have nothing to do with any such set of cowards. This proves that the Copperheads have organized an armed force to attend the polls to-morrow. Our Union forces are on the alert, however, and are prepared for any and all emergencies. Matters look well to-night, and I have no doubt of a triumphant victory to-morrow for the Union cause.

The railroad bridge at Franklin, on the Chicago Air Line route, broke through with a freight train coming south yesterday, frightfully wrecking the engine and nine cars, killing Mike Bird, the engineer, and wounding the fireman and two brakemen badly. The fireman has since died. The wreck was caused by a bent falling out from under the bridge.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Arrest of Burglars—Reward Offered for the Arrest and Conviction of Robbers—Large and Brilliant Torchlight Procession—A Grand Union Victory To-Day.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, October 8.

The police have under arrest four notorious burglars, who give their names as Walter Bennett, George Kennister, George McConnell and P. Shults. They had in their possession burglars' tools and a large amount of plunder, consisting of silver ware, clothing, boots, shoes, and cloths in the piece.

The name of the woman killed by an abortionist is Lucy Williamson, widow of a soldier slain in the war for the Union. Her doctor is a quack named H. M. Rulison, residing on Sixth street. The Coroner's Jury did not implicate him.

The Adams Express Company offer a reward of $2,000 for the arrest and conviction of the two robbers who attacked and robbed their agent at Seymour, Indiana, on Saturday night, and $2,500 for either of the robbers and one-fourth of all the stolen money that is recovered.

Governor Morton, of Indiana, spoke at Mozart Hall, to-night, but the excitement in the streets was so great that his immense auditory grew small by degrees and beautifully less. The entire Union organization turned out and had a torch light procession, which marched four abreast and was fully a mile and a quarter long. It was greeted with red lights and illuminated windows along the line of march, and every body concedes that for many years there has not been such a general outpouring of the citizens. The sidewalks were crowded in all the principal streets, and it is quite safe to say that the demonstration put in motion a hundred thousand people.

Everything speaks well for a glorious victory to-morrow, for every patriot is alive to the urgency of the times, and no loyal vote will remain unpolled.

FROM MUSCATINE, IOWA.

Splendid Republican Torchlight Procession—Secretary Harlan Before the People—A Good Report Promised To-day.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MUSCATINE, Iowa, October 8.

Muscatine is the scene of another torchlight procession, the torches, instead of being numbered by hundreds, come well up between one and two thousand. The sidewalks are packed with our patriotic ladies. The display of fireworks and the bands and cheering made the bread-and-butter chaps, (who, by the way, were to have had a procession themselves to-night, but didn't) seek the shady nooks of the streets in dumb despair.

Ex-Secretary Harlan, of Iowa, addressed the crowd to-night. Muscatine will give a good account of herself at the polls to-morrow.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Conflict on To-Day—All Looks Well—Intense Interest Manifested in the Result, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 8.

Despatches received to-day from all parts of the State represent the Union men exceedingly confident. Nothing has transpired to cause any lower estimate to be placed upon the figures already given. It is well known, however, that the Administration has been unusually active during the past week, as the atrocious frauds that have been discovered lead inevitably to the belief that others of like character have been perpetrated without being brought to light. There is most intense interest in the city, and almost every respectable element in it seems to be heart and soul with the Union cause. Under the new election law the polls close at six p. m. instead of eight, as heretofore. The weather promises to be fair. Pennsylvania bivouacs in line to-night, and marches at daylight to plant the people's policy in the strongholds of Washington. She expects to meet Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa, in the centre of the works.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8.—A tremendous excitement exists over the election which takes place here to-morrow. Business is almost totally suspended, and crowds throng the streets speculating on the probable result. Many bets are being made. Both sides are confident of success.

FROM GALESBURG.

The National Horse Fair—Accidentally Shot—Hon E. C. Ingersoll at Galva—General Schenck and Colonel Piatt to be at Galesburg—New Postmaster for Galesburg, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

GALESBURG, Ill., October 8.

The National Horse Fair opened to-day under favorable auspices. The attendance was good, and in the afternoon quite an excitement sprang up on a pretty evenly contested race between Bob Lee, owned by Frank Wilson, of Knoxville, and Judge Leonard, owned by D. Meek, of Abingdon, best two in three, mile heats. The first heat was won by Bob Lee, in [illegible]; the second and third by Judge Leonard; time, [illegible].

The entries of stock are quite numerous, and the Fair promises to be a success.

A. B. Halsbird, of Cincinnati, who left that city some weeks since on a hunting tour, accidentally shot himself last Sunday, while in camp near Maquon, in this county. The charge of shot entered just above the wrist, and tore away all the flesh to the point of the elbow. He is pronounced by his attending physician out of danger.

Hon. E. C. Ingersoll speaks to-morrow at Galva. Great preparations are being made for a grand rally of the Union men of Henry, Stark and Knox counties. He will speak at Oneida, Knox County, at one o'clock, p. m., Friday, October 12, and Knoxville, Saturday, October 13th.

General Schenck and Colonel Don Piatt will speak in this city a few days before the November election.

[illegible] Marcy, who became somewhat notorious as Colonel of the One Hundred and Second Illinois, and resigned, is an applicant for the Post Office here. He is likely to get it, as his Democratic antecedents are up to the White House mark. Johnson timber is scarce when the party go ten miles out of the city to get a Postmaster for a $2,000 office.

FROM MONMOUTH.

Speech from Hon. Lyman Trumbull—He Reviews Colonel Dickey's Speech—The Constitutional Amendment—Speech by General Harding—He is Confident of Success—The Fourth District All Right.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MONMOUTH, Ill., October 8.

Our people have to-day been enjoying a feast of reason, served up by our noble Senator, Hon. Lyman Trumbull. Owing to the appearance of rain in the morning, the crowd was not as great as it would have been had there been fair weather, but what we lacked in numbers was made up in enthusiasm. Mr. Trumbull spoke near two hours, holding his audience in profound silence, save when occasionally a spontaneous outburst of applause followed. He reviewed the speech of Colonel Dickey, made a few days since, at Carbondale, dwelling at length on the following statement made by him, and which he laid as the platform of the Democratic party: "I deny that Congress, or any other body of men is clothed with that power—the right to exclude rebel States from representation; for the Constitution is a great covenant, and these States, while their people were in rebellion, were not out of the Union, and held and did not cease to be States, as I believe. Though these men were guilty of treason, and were liable to be tried and convicted for treason, they were never wholly deprived of the right of representation in Congress; but still had a right to representation in Congress," &c. He then reviewed the proceedings of the bread-and-butter Convention at Philadelphia, administering to Andrew Johnson and Doolittle, his dog, the odium of public opinion. The Constitutional Amendment was then taken up and discussed minutely.

The best of feeling prevailed throughout the entire speech, after which three rousing cheers were given for our noble Senator, Lyman Trumbull. After numerous calls, General Harding came forward and addressed the meeting a few minutes in a very able manner, expressing the greatest confidence in the ability of the people of the Fourth District to re-elect him to Congress.

Three cheers were given for General Harding and three groans were given for rebels, copperheads and Andy Johnson. We expect to be able to send the General back to Congress by at least 3,500 majority. The Fourth District is all right.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Incendiary Fire—A Large Meeting of Irishmen in Favor of the Radical Candidates—Copperhead Attempt to Break it up—Steam Engine—The Fair—Steamer Sunk—A Minister Elopes with a Widow.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., October 8.

An incendiary fire occurred last night, by which loss was occasioned of about $6,000. The incendiary was one Corbusier, who had an insurance policy in the State Fire Insurance Company of Cleveland. His accomplice was caught last night, and he was arrested to-day.

A large meeting of Irishmen, to support the Radical nominee for Congress, was held Saturday evening, which the Copperheads tried to break up, but failed. Judge Daily and General Pile made speeches, and were rapturously applauded when they assailed President Johnson. Captains Dunn and Moran, who went upon the Fenian raid to Canada, also made speeches denouncing the President's policy towards the Fenians.

The Board of Fire Engineers, at a meeting this morning, concluded to purchase the new Latta steam fire engine, imported from Cincinnati, and which underwent a favorable trial at the Fair Grounds.

To-day was the last regular day of the big Fair. The attendance was very slim. Up to Friday night the receipts of the gates amounted to nearly $50,000, and since then the amount has swollen to at least $60,000, while the rents and outside resources have brought in nearly [illegible] more.

The Ben Johnson, another fine Missouri River boat, struck a snag and sank near Boonville on Saturday. The water did not extend above her guards, and it is more than probable that she will be raised.

Rev. Edward H. Hudson, a well known minister of the Methodist Church, and a member of the Masonic Lodge in Palmyra, eloped last week with Mrs. McCulloch, a widow, for parts unknown, probably Canada. This wretch took off his children with him, leaving his wife and a child in his desolate home. The widow left her children behind. Hudson is an Englishman by birth, and came to this State from Canada.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Preparation for the Reception of the Southern Loyalists—Governor Oglesby at Petersburg, Menard County.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., October 8.

The visit of the Southern patriots to the capital of Illinois, and the tomb of the martyr President, is the all-absorbing topic of conversation and preparation on the part of the loyal men and women of Springfield. Committees of ladies have been appointed to decorate the tomb with appropriate emblems [illegible]. The various stands for speaking, at Wright's Grove, will also receive a full share of their attention, while a long table, bountifully furnished with good things, will stand ready to refresh the inner man of our visitors and friends. Such elaborate preparations, such unbounded enthusiasm and such generous liberality has seldom been exhibited by any community. The result, it is believed, will amply repay the outlay. A new feature is now contemplated in connection with the demonstration of Thursday, which, if carried out, will heighten the beauty and add a peculiar charm to the whole scene. The design is to invite the lady equestrians of the city and neighborhood, without restriction as to number, to come out and join in the procession, accompanied, of course, by their male friends, on horseback also. The only regret is, that this idea was not developed sooner. There is still sufficient time, however, and I have no doubt that this portion of the procession will be more admired and applauded than any other.

Already the hotels are beginning to fill up with guests who have engaged rooms till after Thursday, and from every indication our boarding and lodging facilities will be severely tested during the week. Our citizens, however, have generously volunteered the hospitalities of their houses, and no one need be deterred from coming on the score of accommodation.

The Governor left this city this a. m. for Petersburg, in Menard County, where it was expected a political meeting will be held this afternoon and evening. His Excellency is expected back to-morrow.

SOUTH BEND, IND.

Immense Outpouring of Republicans—Twenty Thousand People Present—Unionists Attacked by Copperheads—Eight of the Former Stabbed.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SOUTH BEND, Ind., October 8.

An immense Union demonstration was held here to-day. Nine hundred and sixty horsemen and eleven hundred wagons were in the procession. Fifteen to twenty thousand were present. Eloquent speeches were made by Senator Howard, of Michigan, Mr. Anderson, and others.

At a Democratic rally at Mishawaka, the Democrats attacked the Unionists, who had Colfax badges, and stabbed eight. One of the ruffians is in jail. There is great excitement. Nearly all the Mishawaka Unionists were at South Bend, or this outrage would have been punished promptly.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Personal and Political—New German Daily—County Nominations.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., October 8.

Senator Howard, of Michigan, is in the city, having come to Minnesota for the health of a sick son. He speaks in Minneapolis this evening, and here to-morrow night.

The *Volksblatt*, German, commenced its daily issue yesterday. It is the only German daily in the State.

The Republican County Convention met here to-day, and nominated the following ticket: For Senator, General J. P. Jennison; for Representatives, Captain C. K. Davis, John Matthis, J. M. Keller; for Auditor, George Scotten; for Judge of Probate, R. F. Crowell; for Court Commissioner, Hugo Reinold.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Injunction Regarding the County Court Records—Markets.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, October 8.

Chancellor Smith to-day issued an injunction to the County Court Clerk, Lodge, directing him to keep the records in Memphis, instead of Raleigh.

Trade is active. Mess pork, $33.00@33.50; clear sides, 21¼@22c; lard, tierce, 21c; butter, 35c; eggs, 32@33c; corn, $1.01@1.05; apples, [illegible]; cotton [illegible].

Down—Arthur.

Up—Nokomis, McClure, Commercial, Belle Memphis.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire Department Matters—Encountered a Hurricane—Eight Persons Massacred by Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 7.—The Board of Fire Commissioners of the paid fire department have elected Frank E. R. Whitney Chief Engineer, and William W. Barker and Charles H. Ackerson First and Second Assistant Engineers.

The bark Beringa, hence for Sidney on the 30th of April, encountered a tremendous hurricane on June 21st, in latitude 38° 19, south longitude 155° 20, but escaped injury.

Nathan Floyd, late of Leavenworth, was recently killed, with seven of his companions, by the Indians, while *en route* to Montana.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 8.—The bark Sarita, from Honolulu, brings 572 bags and 1,350 kegs of sugar. The ship Eliza Walker, from Ocholsk Sea, brings 40,000 cod fish.

On Saturday 2,000 sacks of choice wheat sold for export at $1.85 per 100 pounds. Isthmus butter sold at 35c.

CANADA.

The Revenue of Canada West—A Government Armory to be Established—Warning to Navigators.

TORONTO, C. W., October 8.—The revenue of the Province for the month of September amounts to $1,170,000—expenditures, $716,000.

The Government is negotiating with the Home authorities for the establishment of an armory in Canada.

A notice from the English Admiralty Office is published warning navigators in anchoring near the Atlantic Cable.

Assassinated and Robbed.

AUGUSTA, Ga., October 8.—A stranger named McAuley was assassinated and robbed, here on Saturday night. John George Harley, of Little Rock, Arkansas, has been committed to jail on suspicion of being the murderer.

Cholera.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., October 8.—Four cases of cholera were reported in Norfolk yesterday. The Board of Health are working hard to prevent any spread of the disease.

NEW ORLEANS, October 8.—Eight deaths by yellow fever and seventeen by cholera during the past forty-eight hours.

Roman Catholic Plenary Council.

BALTIMORE, October 8.—In the Roman Catholic Council to-day, the proceedings were entirely private. The debates were carried on wholly in Latin. To-night the Cathedral was crowded to hear the sermon of Bishop Rosecrans, of Ohio, on the subject of "Faith cometh by hearing."

Death of Commodore Stockton.

PRINCETON, N. J., October 8.—Commodore Stockton died last night at 10 o'clock. His death has cast a deep feeling of gloom over the entire community. His funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 10th instant.

For Further Telegraph See Fourth Page.

The Clark Habeas Corpus Case.

In the matter of the issuing of a writ of habeas corpus, directed to Jabez F. Norton, lately guardian of Grace Josephine Clark, the following return has been filed:

"The said Jabez F. Norton protesting that the allegations, statements, inferences, impressions and beliefs in said petition made and set forth, are each and every one of them, as therein set forth and alleged, untrue and mischievous and unjust towards this respondent, yet for return thereto, or to so much thereof as this respondent is advised that it is material that he should answer, this respondent respectfully represents that he has not now, and, at the time of granting this writ, had not the body of the said Grace Josephine Clark in his possession, custody or power, and that the said Grace Josephine is not now, and never has been, in any manner guarded or imprisoned by this respondent, or by him denied the privilege of consulting with counsel. This respondent further says that for the reasons aforesaid he is not able to bring into Court the body of the said Grace Josephine without using unlawful force, for which he would be liable in trespass; that he has invited the said Grace Josephine to come before the Court with him, but she, feeling indignant at the proceedings, and at the officious and unjust manner in which her name has been used, refuses to come. This respondent therefore prays the Court to accept the above as a good and sufficient reason for not obeying the mandate of the writ, and discharge him therefrom with his reasonable costs."

No action has as yet been taken in relation to the position of the party, as to the matter of the contempt.

GAMBLING AND ROBBERY.—At No. 89 Randolph street is a gambling den, formerly kept by Matt. Cameron, and now by Lloyd Bowers. On Sunday night among the ill-principled crowd assembled there to spend in gaming and dissipation the remaining Sabbath hours, was one John McCarty, who probably hoping to obtain a share of the gambler's gains, commenced by staking small sums of money at faro. Of course he lost, and of course continued to invest in hope of a turn of "luck," till all his money, amounting to $200, and a gold watch chain, were lost. By this time he was stupified by drink, and finally fell asleep on the floor. Waking about nine o'clock in the morning, he observed the keeper of the den counting his spoils, and reasoning that a part of the pile was his, having been illegally taken from him, he proceeded to recover damages by seizing a roll of bills amounting to $200, and rushing off. The fates were still against him, however, for he was pursued by Bowers, and officer McCook and arrested near Clark street and lodged in the station house. Yesterday morning the case was brought before Justice Sturtevant, and McCarty was held to bail in the sum of $300 for appearance in the Recorder's Court.

VAGRANCY.—John Wright and two other young men, who gave their names as "Williamson," were found lying in a barn about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, on Harrison street, a little west of Canal street. These young wanderers plead not guilty to the charge of vagrancy yesterday morning, but as they had been in Court something less than a score of times before on the same charge, they were fined $10 each.

John Brown was loafing about the St. Louis depot yesterday when he made the acquaintance of Mr. Lotten, of Harvard. Mr. Lotten was just starting for Philadelphia, and it was a pleasant coincidence of facts that John Brown was also going there. John thought he might have got Lotten's pass if he had not already bought a ticket. He said he wished that some one would go up town with him and help him to bring down to the depot some band-boxes he had, so they could go out on the same train together. This indirect appeal upon the accommodating capacity of Mr. Lotten was about to be favorably responded to, when a police officer, who had been watching the little confidence game, broke upon them and arrested John Brown. A bank check upon the Fourth National Bank was found upon him. He said he "came across it" yesterday. The account he gave of himself was a clear record only in his own estimation. To the Police Court before which he was brought yesterday afternoon, his narrative seemed destitute, checkered and too [illegible] half. He was fined $50 for vagrancy.

BURGLARY.—On Friday night last, at a late hour, the residence of Mr. M. Dillon, No. 75 West Randolph street, was entered by some unknown villains. After rummaging through rooms, trunks and drawers they realized silver-ware and greenbacks amounting to $842. With this they departed without disturbing the slumber of any member of the family; so skilfully did they perform their work. The burglars entered the upper rooms through a window which opened out on a shed roof. Thus far no clue has been obtained to them or their booty.

DEAF AND DUMB.—John Murphy, a patriarchal looking man who has been imprisoned several times, was before the Police Court yesterday morning for stealing flowers and grapes, and making himself generally lawless about the premises of a Mr. Washington, who resides at the corner of Warren and Reuben streets. Sometimes he converses with people, and at others affects to be a mute. Yesterday morning he was apparently [illegible] and listless, and so silent [illegible] thirteen dollars in postal currency. He was committed for trial at the Recorder's Court, bail being required for $800.

RETAILING WITHOUT LICENSE.—Jane Garrity and Mary Burke, having failed to renew their licenses for selling liquor, were fined $25 each yesterday morning at the Police Court.

New Advertisements.

SCRIVEN'S Advertising Agency, 31 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive Advertisements for the Tribune, and all the leading papers throughout the United States and Canada.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—A Travelling Agent about to start on a trip (out, M. C. R. R.; in, M. S. & N. I. R. R.), wishes to negotiate with manufacturers of light staple or fancy articles, for the sale of their goods, by sample, on commission. Good references. Men of legitimate business please address, with particulars, "TRAVELLER," Tribune office.

TRELEAVEN'S Gold Pen Manufactory is removed to No. 138 Lake-st., between Clark and LaSalle. WALTER TRELEAVEN.

$3,000 TO LOAN FOR EIGHT OR TEN MONTHS. WM. C. REYNOLDS, No. 6 Opera House.

Water Lime—Cement. For sale, to arrive (on consignment), 1,000 barrels new Cement. Guaranteed equal to the best in market. HALE & CO., No. 158 South Water-st.

To Inventors. To procure a patent or to sell an Invention, apply to J. B. TURCHIN & CO., 92 and 94 Dearborn-st.

"The Prayer at Valley Forge" IS NOW READY. See advertisement in another column.

CIPHER LESSONS Are given by B. RUHEMANN. Orders can be left with J. BAUER & CO., 69 Washington-st., Crosby's Opera House.

YALE. There will be a meeting of the Graduates in Arts, of Yale College, at the Office of A. T. Gall, Esq., Room 11, No. 77 Dearborn-st., on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9th, at 3 P. M. Per Order of Committee.

Retail Drug Store FOR SALE. Well established, doing a good business. Stock in fine condition. For particulars inquire of BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, Wholesale Druggists, 16 Lake-st.

SHEFFIELD NURSERIES, Racine-st. and Clybourne-av., Chicago, Ill. MARTIN LEWIS, Proprietor. Large Shade Trees, large Evergreens, Roses, Flowering Shrubs, &c., &c., cheap for cash.

I AM NO LONGER ACTING AS AGENT for the sale of Trees, Plants, &c., for MARTIN LEWIS, of Sheffield Nursery. THOS. D. RANDALL. Chicago, October 8th, 1866.

I EMPLOY NO AGENT IN THE CITY for the sale of anything from my Nurseries. MARTIN LEWIS.

TEETH Extracted WITHOUT PAIN or danger to the patient, by the use of "Nitrous Oxide Gas," without extra charge. LEWIS' DENTAL ROOMS, 53 Washington-st.

BOUNTIES.

Official Blanks!

We have now for sale the following additional Bounty Blanks, which have ALL been approved by the Department:

Soldier's Claim for Additional Bounty,
Widow's " " "
Father's " " "
Mother's " " "
Parents' " (jointly) "
Guardian's " " "

A communication from Second Auditor's Office, referring to copies of our Blanks sent for examination, says:

"The forms are decidedly the best that have been presented to this Office."

Sent prepaid on receipt of the money, at $1.50 per quire.

A new pamphlet, containing Pension and Bounty Laws of 1866, with latest instructions and regulations, sent Agents on receipt of stamp to pay postage. A copy inclosed with each package of Blanks.

Address

TRIBUNE CO., 51 Clark-st., Chicago.

New Advertisements.

200 Bales Cottons, 100 CASES PRINTS AND DRESS GOODS At Less than Current Prices. HUNT, BARBOUR & HALE, Corner of Lake-st. and Michigan-av.

WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Office, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2, OFFER FOR SALE

Two new three-story brick houses on Bucker-st.
Two new brick houses near Union Park.
House and lot on Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st.
Brick house and lot on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.
Lot 100x138 ft on Michigan-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.
Lot on Wabash-av., 127x132, corner Twelfth-st.
Four lots corner Adams and Aliport-st. Cheap.
Seven lots on Hoyne, cor. McGrath-st., at a bargain.
Valuable lots on Cottage Grove, Ellis and Wapansee-avs.
New house, with 8 rooms, on Ellis-av, with fine lot.
A fine house on Indiana-st., near Rush-st.
House and lot on State-st., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts.
150 feet on Illinois-st., corner of Cass-st.
House and lot on North Clark-st. Immediate possession.
Lot on West Madison-st., 50x187, between Throop and Bucker-sts.
House and lot on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st.
Lot on Indiana, near Rush-st., 25x100. Cheap.
Business lots on North Clark-st., near the bridge.
Brick store on Dearborn-st., with 14 yrs lease of lot.
Valuable improved lot cor. Washington and Clinton-sts.
A new house, with 13 rooms, on South Halsted-st.
Also, numerous houses and lots elsewhere, and a number of choice 10-acre lots five miles south of the city, at only $1,150 each; $150 down, balance in ten years at 7 per cent.

CATARRH DR. LIGHTHILL Can daily be consulted at the Sherman House, on CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, LOSS OF VOICE, OFFENSIVE BREATH, and diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, NOISES IN THE HEAD, and diseases of the EYE AND EAR. NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS received by Dr. Lighthill from parties of the highest respectability, who have been cured by him of either of the above-named diseases, can be seen at his office.

PAPER HANGINGS. NEW PATTERNS OF FALL STYLES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN. ELEGANT WINDOW SHADES. DRAKE & BRO., 184 CLARK-ST.

Calcined Plaster—Stucco. Now receiving, on consignment, a full stock superior (warranted) CALCINED PLASTER. Also, Pittsburgh and Ohio FIRE BRICK AND CLAY. HALE & CO., No. 158 South Water-st.

NOTICE! NOTICE! MESSRS. VIRTUE & YORSTON, PUBLISHERS, 117 SOUTH CLARK-ST., IN RETURNING THANKS TO THEIR SUBSCRIBERS for past patronage, beg to call their attention to THE NEW STOCK OF WORKS, Just imported, for FALL TRADE. Subscribers not receiving their Works regularly, will please inform us by mail, or call as above. Catalogue sent on application. Travellers and Agents required.

RUGGLES' GEMS! A Fine Lot of those Beautiful OIL PAINTINGS JUST RECEIVED, And for sale for a few days only, at O'BRIEN'S, 122 DEARBORN-ST.

TO PHYSICIANS. Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Geo. Tiemann & Co.'s Surgical Instruments. BLISS & SHARP, Druggists, 144 Lake-st. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

250 brls. Dried Peaches,
100 " " Apples,
100 bxs. Kelley Isl'd Grapes,
300 Butter Firkins,
ON CONSIGNMENT, AND FOR SALE BY J. C. REZNOR, 128 South Water-st.

J. C. ANDERSOHN Would respectfully announce to his numerous patrons and the public in general that he has REMOVED his place of business to [illegible] North Dearborn-st., [illegible] where he will be always ready to furnish his customers with FINE FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS. Bookcases, Library Tables, &c., made to order at his well-known reasonable prices, and Repairing done neatly and with despatch. J. C. ANDERSOHN.

TO MANUFACTURERS. A Good Brick Building, Centrally located, and easily adapted to the purposes of a MACHINE SHOP, or any other heavy business, can be purchased cheap. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

MRS. A. B. SMITH, 194 State-st. Will Open Fall and Winter Millinery, Tuesday, October 9th, 1866.

STAVES AND HEADINGS WANTED at the [illegible] Works of J. W. Matthiessen & [illegible].

1866. INSURANCE IN CINCINNATI.

Premium Receipts of the Eastern Insurance Companies doing business in Cincinnati, for the year ending May 31, 1866, as returned to the Auditor of Hamilton County for Taxation:

I. FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND COMBINED.	
Ætna, of Hartford, Conn.	[illegible]
Home, of New York	[illegible]
Delaware, of Philadelphia	[illegible]
Home, of New Haven, Conn.	[illegible]
Phœnix, of Brooklyn, N. Y.	[illegible]
II. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.	
Phœnix, of Hartford, Conn.	[illegible]
Hartford	[illegible]
North American	[illegible]
Charter Oak	[illegible]
Putnam	[illegible]
City Fire	[illegible]
Merchants	[illegible]
New England	[illegible]
Arctic, of New York	[illegible]
Atlantic	[illegible]
American Ex.	[illegible]
Ætna	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]
Continental	[illegible]
Columbia	[illegible]
Commonwealth, New York	[illegible]
Corn Exchange	[illegible]
Germania	[illegible]
Humboldt	[illegible]
Hanover	[illegible]
Indemnity	[illegible]
Ins. Co. of N. A., Philadelphia	[illegible]
Penn	[illegible]
International, of New York	[illegible]
Knickerbocker	[illegible]
Lamar	[illegible]
Lorillard	[illegible]
Manhattan	[illegible]
Morris	[illegible]
Massasoit, of Massachusetts	[illegible]
Mercantile, of New York	[illegible]
Niagara	[illegible]
Prov. Wash., of Rhode Island	[illegible]
Piscataqua, of Maine	[illegible]
Peoria, of Illinois	[illegible]
Resolute, of New York	[illegible]
Security	[illegible]
Springfield, of Massachusetts	[illegible]
Citizens, of New York	[illegible]
Croton	[illegible]
Enterprise, of Philadelphia	[illegible]
Equitable	[illegible]
Excelsior	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton, of New York	[illegible]
Girard, of Philadelphia	[illegible]
Hope, of Rhode Island	[illegible]
Hampden, of Massachusetts	[illegible]
Harmony, of New York	[illegible]
Metropolitan	[illegible]
Market	[illegible]
Narragansett, of Rhode Island	[illegible]
North America, of New York	[illegible]
North Western	[illegible]
Norwich, of Conn.	[illegible]
Republic, of New York	[illegible]
Standard, of New York	[illegible]
Thames, of Connecticut	[illegible]
Washington, of New York	[illegible]
West Massachusetts, of Mass.	[illegible]
Yonkers, of New York	[illegible]
III. LIFE INSURANCE.	
Ætna, of Hartford, Conn.	[illegible]
Charter Oak	[illegible]
Continental, of New York	[illegible]
Home, of New York	[illegible]
Mass. Mutual, of Mass.	[illegible]
Penn. Mutual, of Phila.	[illegible]
Phœnix Mutual, of Conn.	[illegible]
Conn. Mutual, of Hartford	[illegible]
Mutual Life, of New York	[illegible]
Mutual Benefit, of New Jersey	[illegible]
N. E. Mutual Life, of Mass.	[illegible]
N. Y. Life, of New York	[illegible]
Security	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]
IV. ACCIDENT INSURANCE.	
Nat. Life and Trav., of New York	[illegible]
North American Transit, of New York	[illegible]
Travellers, of Hartford	[illegible]

THE LEADING COMPANIES:
ÆTNA, of HARTFORD.
II.—Fire Insurance exclusively, PHŒNIX, of HARTFORD.
III.—Life Insurance, MUTUAL BENEFIT, of NEW JERSEY.
IV.—Accident, TRAVELLERS, of HARTFORD.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Phœnix, of Hartford.

FINE ENGRAVING. Marriage, Church and Reception Cards In unique style and perfection. The new Frosted and Eggshell Cards, Fine Wedding Stationery, &c., at W. J. WHITE'S, 126 Clark-st., Chicago, P. O. Box 1126.

WASHINGTON SKATING ASSOCIATION. The annual meeting of this Association for the election of officers will be held at the Park Building, corner of West Randolph and Sheldon-sts, on Wednesday evening, October 10th, at 7½ o'clock. All members of the Association are requested to be present. Per order, A. COWLES, President. H. C. HIDDAUGH, Secretary.

CORPORATION NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, October 8th, 1866. Whereas, The Common Council of the City of Chicago has ordered that second assessments be made upon the following named improvements, for the amounts upon which the city failed to obtain judgments on a former special assessment, together with the costs of proceedings pertaining to such second assessments, viz.: Curbing, filling and paving Canal street, from Lake street to Madison street. Amount to be assessed, [illegible]. Curbing, filling and paving West Randolph street, from Halsted street to West Water street. Amount to be assessed, [illegible]. Grading and planking Couch place, in block 35, original town of Chicago. Amount to be assessed, [illegible]. [illegible] Canal street, from Adams street to Twelfth street. Amount to be assessed, [illegible]. Said work to be done under the superintendence of the Board of Public Works, and that the several sums above named be assessed upon the real estate deemed benefited by the several improvements so ordered, according to the provisions of the revised charter, as amended. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works will meet at [illegible], in the Court House, in said city, on Monday, the [illegible] day of October, A. D. 1866, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., to assess the amounts above named, directed, as aforesaid, by the Common Council to be assessed on the real estate deemed benefited by the said contemplated improvement. J. G. GINDELE, FRED. LETZ, [illegible], Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, [illegible]. Whereas, The Common Council of the City of Chicago has ordered that second assessments be made upon the following named improvements, [illegible]. J. G. GINDELE, FRED. LETZ, [illegible], Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.—State of Illinois, Cook County—ss. City Collector's Office, Court House, Room No. 14, Chicago, Oct. [illegible], 1866. Public notice is hereby given that the following described Warrants have been placed in my hands for collection: [illegible]

New Advertisements.

KIMBALL, STEVENS & COMP'Y. WHOLESALE CLOTH HOUSE. 64 & 66 MICHIGAN-AV.

FASHIONS 1866. DEMAND J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic (OR DOUBLE SPRING) SKIRTS. [illegible] STANDARD SKIRT OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD. [illegible] WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, [illegible]

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts, [illegible] FIELD, PALMER & LEITER, 110, 112, 114 & 116 Lake-st., Chicago.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts, [illegible]

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts, The lightest, most agreeable, and Perfect Skirts made. For sale, at wholesale, by BOWEN BROS., [illegible] Lake-st., Chicago.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts, For Beauty, Comfort, and Durability superior to all others. For sale, at wholesale, by TORRENCE, MANNING & CO., 33 Lake-st. and 33 Wabash-av., Chicago.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts, At wholesale at manufacturers' prices. SAVAGE, [illegible] & WOOD, 10, 12 & 14 Lake-st., Chicago.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS. A FULL LINE AT A. G. DOWNS & CO., 134 Lake-st.

DR. CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORATIVE! Dr. Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorative Dr. Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorative IS WARRANTED IS WARRANTED To Restore Gray or Faded Hair To Restore Gray or Faded Hair TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR. TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR. The Only Known Dressing The Only Known Dressing AND RESTORER COMBINED. AND RESTORER COMBINED. Stops the Hair Falling Off. Stops the Hair Falling Off. PRODUCES HAIR ON BALD HEADS. PRODUCES HAIR ON BALD HEADS. [illegible] DR. F. B. CLOCK, Proprietor, Manchester, N. H. FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, CHICAGO, General Northwestern Agents.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS, Nos. 64, 66, 68 & 70 North Clinton-st., Manufacturers of LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD, BAR AND PIG LEAD, LINSEED OIL, BOILED LINSEED OIL, LINSEED MEAL, PATENT DROP AND BUCK SHOT. Cash paid for FLAX SEED AND OLD LEAD. Orders will receive prompt attention. E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.

MRS. MASON, Having just returned from Europe, with a choice and well selected stock of LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS, and Millinery Goods of the latest Paris and London Styles, would be happy to see her friends and customers at her rooms, 88 Lake-st., (up stairs.)

UNDERWOOD & CO., General Commission Merchants, Cor. LaSalle and Washington-sts., CHICAGO. Give particular attention to both buying and selling Grain, Flour, Seeds, Pork, Lard, Beef, Tallow. Property bought and held on margins, and sold either in this or Eastern markets. [illegible] J. L. Underwood. Ben. W. Underwood.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE. GREAT BARGAINS! The public are hereby notified that whereas on the [illegible] FURS of all kinds, [illegible] L. LEVY, Assignee.

VARNISH. The Proprietors of the Northwestern Varnish Company [illegible]

TEETH Extracted WITHOUT PAIN [illegible]

CHOICE SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE BY THOMAS B. BRYAN & CO.'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, BRYAN HALL. FIFTEEN ACRES [illegible] Besides a large list of improved and unimproved Real Estate at acceptable prices and advantageous terms.

FAIRBANK, PECK & CO., No. 134 South Water Street, Chicago, Manufacturers of LARD AND TALLOW OILS, STEARIC LIGHTS, Vaxema and Tallow Candles General Dealers in Lubricating and Burning Oils.

LONGWORTH'S WINE HOUSE, CINCINNATI. GOLDEN WEDDING, SPARKLING CATAWBA, DRY CATAWBA, ISABELLA AND DELAWARE. These celebrated Wines are for sale by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, [illegible] WEITZEL, MARTIN & CO., [illegible]

NOTICE. Subscribers of the Crosby Art Association [illegible] SANFORD & WILLMOTT, [illegible]

"MY POLICY," Or, "JOHNSON ON THE BRAIN." [illegible] W. W. WHITNEY, [illegible]

S. H. KERFOOT & CO. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

BARNUM BROS., 3, 5 & 7 Lake-st., IMPORTERS OF TOYS & FANCY GOODS BASKETS, AND JOBBERS OF NOTIONS. The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety ever opened in the West. Corner Lake-st. and Michigan-av., (UP STAIRS.)

LUMBERMEN ATTENTION Valuable Saw-Mill Property FOR SALE. Parties desirous of investing, a rare chance is offered. Situated on the Manistee River, [illegible] EIGHT HUNDRED FEET OF DOCK, [illegible] THE MILL WAS BUILT IN 1863. Will also sell Two Million Feet of Saw Logs, [illegible] R. K. BICKFORD, South Water-St., Foot of Franklin-St., CHICAGO, ILL.

GEO. DARLING, General Produce Commission Merchant [illegible] GEORGE DARLING.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY. 103, 105, and 107 Dearborn St. CHICAGO, October 4th, 1866. This Company have established their lines, and are prepared to do a General Express business to all points on the Michigan Central Railroad, Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad, Lake Shore Line, New York Central Railroad, and branches to New York, Boston, and the principal New England Cities and Towns. Also, over the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad to St Louis. The balance of the lines West of here will be opened shortly, of which due notice will be given. H. H. RAPP, Agent.

BURTON & PIERCE, Wholesale Grocers, 50 & 52 MICHIGAN-AV. HAVE ALWAYS A LARGE STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.

H. M. HIGGINS & CO. PIANO-FORTES AND [illegible] Equal in Tone, Equal in Touch, Equal in Power, Equal in Durability, TWENTY PER CENT. LESS IN PRICE, [illegible] SAMPLE COPIES OF HIGGINS' MUSICAL REVIEW Will be sent free, to any address, upon application. [illegible]

Important to Southern Shippers. The Memphis & Charleston Railroad [illegible] CAIRO AND MEMPHIS, [illegible]

CHILD & BRIGGS, SUCCESSORS TO WILLARD & CHILD, WHOLESALE GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN FINE TEAS AND TOBACCO, 125 South Water-st., Chicago.

MILLINERY. [illegible]

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, MANUFACTURED BY C. N. WHITE, [illegible]

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing [illegible]

CASH PAID FOR [illegible]

[illegible] Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK-ST.

[illegible]

Terms of the Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

And one extra copy to getter up of a club of twenty.

Money by Draft, Express, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk.

Remittances for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time. But additions may be made at any time [illegible]

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In ordering the address of your papers changed, to prevent delay, be sure and specify what edition you take—Weekly, Tri-Weekly, or Daily. Also, give your present and future address.

Campaign Weekly Tribune.

During the coming campaign we will send our Weekly, in packages of ten or upwards, to one address, at the following prices:

From Sept. 5 to Nov. 5, 30 cents per copy.
From Sept. 12 to Nov. 5, 27 cents per copy.
From Sept. 20 to Nov. 5, 24 cents per copy.
From Sept. 27 to Nov. 5, 21 cents per copy.
From Oct. 4 to Nov. 5, 18 cents per copy.
From Oct. 14 to Nov. 5, 15 cents per copy.

Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1866.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS.

Major General John A. Logan and Adjutant General Haynie will speak at:

Macomb............Tuesday, October 9.
Peoria............Thursday, October 11.
Champaign............Saturday, October 13.
Danville............Monday, October 15.
Flora............Wednesday, October 17.
Olney............Thursday, October 18.
Lawrenceville............Friday, October 19.
Mt. Carmel............Saturday, October 20.
Grayville............Monday, October 22.
Carmi............Tuesday, October 23.
Gallatin County............Thursday, October 25.
Harrisburgh............Friday, Oct. 26.
Golconda............Monday, Oct. 29.
Metropolis............Tuesday, Oct. 30.
Caledonia............Wednesday, Oct. 31.
Anna............Thursday, Nov. 1.
Tamaroa............Friday, Nov. 2.
Murphysboro............Saturday, Nov. 3.
Marion............Monday, Nov. 5.

Hon. Lyman Trumbull will speak at

Macomb............Tuesday, October 9.
Carthage............Wednesday, October 10.
Quincy............Thursday Evening, October 11.

General Stephen A. Hurlbut and Hon. Wm. Bross will speak as follows, (all evening meetings, except at Camp Point):

Edwardsville............Tuesday, Oct. 9.
Carlinville............Wednesday, Oct. 10.
Carrollton............Thursday, Oct. 11.
Winchester............Friday, Oct. 12.
Pittsfield............Saturday, Oct. 13.
Camp Point............Monday, Oct. 15.
Jacksonville............Tuesday, Oct. 16.
Petersburg............Wednesday, Oct. 17.
Virginia............Thursday, Oct. 18.
Havana............Friday, Oct. 19.
Lewiston............Saturday, Oct. 20.

Appointments of Colonel Robert G. Ingersol and Hon. J. D. Ward:

Champaign City............Saturday, October 13.
Arcola............Monday, October 15.

General John M. Palmer and C. B. Smith, Esq., will speak at

Paris............Tuesday, Oct. 30.
Tuscola............Wednesday, Oct. 31.
Danville............Thursday, Nov. 1.
Monticello............Friday, Nov. 2.

Governor Richard Yates and Colonel J. A. Connelly will speak at

Watseka............Tuesday, Oct. 30.
Champaign............Wednesday, Oct. 31.
Decatur............Thursday, Nov. 1.

Governor R. J. Oglesby will speak as follows:

Virginia............Tuesday, October 9.
Rushville............Wednesday, October 10.
Cambridge............Friday, October 12.
Rock Island............Saturday, October 13.
Aledo............Monday, October 15.
Monmouth............Tuesday, October 16.
Toulon............Wednesday, October 17.
Washington............Friday, October 19.

Union Meetings in Cook County.

E. S. Taylor will speak at:

Barrington Station Tuesday, October 9, at 7½ p. m.
Palatine......Wednesday, October 10, at 7½ p. m.

Hon. Lyman Trumbull will speak at:

Naperville............Tuesday, October 16.
Morris............Saturday, October 20.
Pekin............Monday, October 22.
Bloomington............Thursday, October 25.
Lincoln............Friday, October 26.
Jacksonville............Monday, October 29.
Petersburg............Tuesday, October 30.
Lewiston............Thursday, November 1.

Hon. B. C. Cook will speak at:

Plainville............October 15, evening.
Naperville............October 16.
Monroe............October 18.
Wilmington............October 19, evening.

General Greene B. Raum will speak at:

Seiler's Landing............Monday, October 15.
Elizabethtown............Tuesday, October 16.
Whiteside............Wednesday, October 17.
Eldorado............Thursday, October 18.
Raleigh............Saturday, October 20.
Galatin............Saturday evening, October 20.
Enfield............Friday, October 19.

Joint appointment between General Greene B. Raum and W. J. Allen:

New Haven............November 3.

ELECTION TO-DAY.

We feel confident of the general result of the election to-day, and believe that the Republicans will elect two-thirds of the Congressional delegation of Pennsylvania, four-fifths of the delegation of Ohio, [illegible] of the delegation of Indiana, and the whole delegation in Iowa. Yet it must be confessed that the Copperhead papers speak in the most confident manner of making great gains on the Republicans; and they even insist that the Copperheads will carry Pennsylvania and Indiana. Clymer, who is the Copperjohnson candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, in a speech delivered in Philadelphia on Friday night, made this positive declaration:

"After speaking of the momentous political struggle about to be decided, he said he had travelled from the western to the eastern boundary of the State and had everywhere been greeted by crowds. 'With full knowledge of the responsibility,' he said, 'I assert that there is no more doubt of our victory on next Tuesday, if there be an honest ballot, than of the existence of an organization called the Democratic party.'"

Cowan, who is a candidate for re-election to the Senate, expresses himself in equally confident language, and the leading Copperjohnson papers of the State insist that their party will most certainly elect twelve members, or one half the Congressional delegation, together with a majority of the Legislature. These predictions are based on assumed large accessions of "Conservative" Republicans to the Copperhead ranks, which our friends emphatically deny. It is admitted that here and there a weak brother, longing after the flesh pots, has fallen away from the true faith, but the great mass of the party never stood firmer than now. The Copperheads calculate on beating Taylor, in the Fifth District, Miller, in the Fourteenth, Koontz, in the Sixteenth, Morrell, in the Seventeenth, and Wilson, in the Eighteenth, and carry all of their own close districts besides. On the other hand the Republicans are equally sanguine of electing General Geary by a large majority, and nineteen of the twenty-four members of Congress. They repose their faith in the soldiers and the young men coming of age, not only to make good all bread-and-butter defections, but to secure them large gains. The Republicans are sanguine of eight to ten thousand majority in Philadelphia while the Copperheads are equally sure of carrying the city. By to-morrow morning our readers will know which side is nearest correct.

At the October election in 1864 there was no State ticket running, but by adding up the vote on Congressmen the Republican majority was about 1,500. Lincoln carried the State on the home vote by 5,760. The whole vote cast was 572,702. The vote to-day will exceed 600,000, of which Philadelphia will poll 100,000.

In Ohio the Copperheads are extremely sanguine of beating Eggleston, Clarke, Hamilton, Buckland, Ashley, Bingham, Delano, and Schenck, and of reducing the Republican majority on the popular vote below 10,000, while the Republicans are equally sanguine of electing all those candidates, except Delano, who, they admit, stands a fair chance of defeat. The Republican majority at the October election in Ohio, on the home vote, in 1864, was 26,619, and with the soldiers' vote 54,751, and last fall it was 30,000 on a light poll. While the Cops. concede but 10,000 majority in the State, and but nine Congressmen to the Republicans, the latter calculate on getting 40,000 majority on the popular vote, and electing sixteen of the nineteen Congressmen. The whole vote cast in October, 1864, was 419,649. It will reach 450,000 to-day.

The hottest canvass of the four States which vote to-day has been in Indiana. The fight has raged with a fury there never before witnessed; and, if any sort of credence can be placed in the statements of the Copperhead papers and stumpers, the Republicans will elect but two Congressmen in the State, viz: Coburn and Julian. All the others the Cops. say they are confident of sweeping. On the other side, the Republicans expect to elect seven of the eleven members, and hope for two more. The Cops. claim the State on the popular vote, reckoning on heavy "Conservative" accessions to their ranks, all of which the Republicans vigorously deny, and insist that they have the State by more than 20,000. The whole vote two years ago was 282,263. It will exceed [illegible] to-day.

☞ In his disgraceful harangue at Cleveland, the President demanded to know what constitutional provision he had violated, and asked: "What does General Butler say?" To this General Butler responded the other night, from the same balcony where A. J. asked the question, and his answer will be found in our columns this morning. We think that, after reading it, the humble individual may regret that he ever propounded the inquiry. Nothing could well exceed the vast severity of his criticisms on the conduct of the President in swinging around the country, and striving to bring Congress, a co-ordinate branch of the Government, into public hatred, ridicule and contempt. The General enumerates four particulars in which the President has violated the Constitution. First, he has corruptly misused the constitutional power of removal and appointment to office, and overridden that constitutional provision which gives to the Senate the right of advising and consenting to his appointments. Second, he has declared peace, when the Constitution vests the power solely in the Congress. Third, contrary to law he stopped the sale of property captured from the enemy, while the Constitution declares that Congress shall make rules for the disposition of all captured property by land and sea. Fourth, he suspended the laws for the collection of national taxes from rebels, while he swore to execute the law. The General declared that the Congress of the United States will sooner or later put on record in due form a list of these and other direct violations of the Constitution, and call upon him to either justify them or answer for them. "Whenever a man attempts to betray his country at the call of personal ambition," said the orator, "whenever a man tries to control the will of the people by corrupting their servants with office, and place, whenever a man threatens the people that he will use their army and navy against them, whenever a man seeks to revolutionize this Government by maligning a Congress of their choice, and by stigmatizing their purest patriots, whom they honor, as traitors, while he fondles the first rebels in his bosom, that man shall surely find that the people of the United States and the Congress of the United States can easily devise a remedy for every wrong done the country, and protection against every usurpation of power."

☞ The primary election for a Congressman to represent this District, is more important than the election in November. The Republicans will really choose their man this afternoon, as their candidate is certain to be elected. The elections take place between the hours of four and seven o'clock. Let no Union voter neglect to do his duty.

THE DOOLITTLE INDICTMENT.

Among the many swindles perpetrated upon the community by persons calling themselves bankers, we can call to mind none cooler, or more essentially knavish, than that recently consummated by Harvey Doolittle, President of the "Producers' Bank." The discovery of such crimes is always followed by a unanimous demand for "justice." Everybody urges everybody to send the culprit to the penitentiary, but he is never sent there. It is generally discovered that while the money was fraudulently obtained, there had been no technical infraction of law. Those who are shrewd enough to get people's money away from them under the guise of banking, usually contrive to evade the letter of the law, while violating its spirit. Occasionally, however, there is just enough clumsiness in the transaction to expose the offender to criminal prosecution. In such a case any failure, on the part of any person responsible for the execution of the law, is greatly to be regretted, as it leads to the suspicion that the law reserves its terrors only for the poor, while the rich can trample upon it with impunity.

The recent indictment, or rather the recent failure to indict Harvey Doolittle, in the Recorder's Court, is a matter for serious animadversion. Mr. Doolittle, in the opinion of the Grand Jury, had been guilty of a crime punishable by imprisonment. He had obtained a large sum of money from one of the banks of the city under false pretences. The principal officer of the bank in question had, with rare unselfishness, and rare devotion to the public good, refused to take his money back when tendered to him as the price of allowing Mr. Doolittle to escape. He refused to compromise the ends of justice for money; he elected to bring the offender to punishment. He brought the facts to the knowledge of the Prosecuting Attorney, appeared before the Grand Jury, and procured an indictment. He then went about his business, leaving the law to take its course. Scarcely had he gone when the jury reconsidered their action and ignored the bill, leaving Mr. Doolittle to go whithersoever he pleased.

In the absence of any explanation of such conduct, one would naturally presume that the jury had been tampered with. But we are favored with an explanation from one of the jurors, which we print in another place. It is, in substance, that they (the jury) believed that if they allowed Mr. Doolittle to escape criminal prosecution, some of his creditors would be enabled to get some of their money back. In other words, the sworn executors of the law compounded a crime. They did the very thing that the principal creditor (the Bank of Montreal) had refused to do. There is no pretence that there was any defect, either in the evidence or in the statute. The offended majesty of the law was on the very point of being avenged, when its guardians interposed to prevent it. Was it any of the Grand Jury's business to look after the pecuniary interests of A, B and C? Supposing it had been their business, could any advantage, accruing to A, B and C, compensate society for the escape of a criminal, especially under [illegible]

We imagine that it will be hard to find a more demoralizing exhibit than this on the records of our courts. A few years ago a high public official in Springfield, Illinois, slipped through the fingers of a Grand Jury under circumstances of great mystery, and the whole State rang with indignation. In that case there was no pretence of looking after the interests of creditors. The motive had to be sought elsewhere. In the present case we are asked to believe that the jury were so obfuscated, so entirely at sea with the law and at war with the facts, that they supposed themselves to be the assignees of Harvey Doolittle instead of the Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court. As there may be sap-heads of even this calibre in the community, and as we have no evidence that any member of the jury had been tampered with, we must accept this explanation of the failure to indict Doolittle.

In a notice of the affair in our issue of yesterday, we stated that "little or no opposition was made by the State's Attorney to the reconsideration of the indictment." This was true, but it appears that it was no part of that officer's duty to seek to influence the Grand Jury. Mr. Reed's letter on the subject, printed elsewhere, shows that after explaining to the jury the law relative to the case of Doolittle, he had no other duty to perform—that he would have been guilty of an impropriety if he had gone any further, or had sought to influence their votes. We do not question the authorities cited by Mr. Reed to sustain his position, but we take the occasion to say that it is time the law were so changed that when a Prosecuting Attorney sees a Grand Jury compounding the crime of John Doe, for the purpose of securing the debt of Richard Roe, he may tell them they cannot do it.

☞ After the candidate for Congress is in the field it will be too late to complain that the right man was not nominated. Let every Republican who feels an interest in having the District properly represented in the Fortieth Congress, turn out to the primary election this afternoon, between the hours of four and seven o'clock.

OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS.

The ex-rebels are constantly confessing, both through the press and in public speeches, all that the Republicans charge against them. They are constantly giving evidence tending to criminate themselves, and this voluntarily, without even waiting to be examined. There is scarcely a reconstructed rebel paper that does not exhibit in a striking manner the astonishing mental blindness engendered by slavery. Thus, one of the Memphis rebel organs denies as a base slander the assertion that Northern men are not safe there. It proclaims in glowing language that Northern men are not only safe but that they are respected as much as the natives; that they are denied nothing either socially or commercially on account of the latitude of their origin. Northern capital is greatly desired and gratefully received, and all are welcome, *except those who will support Brownlow's State Government.* To these it promises neither welcome nor protection. As all the Union men in Tennessee support Brownlow's Government, as the Memphis paper calls it, (although he might as well call it Andrew Johnson's Government), this is equivalent to an announcement that all Northern men are welcome except Union men, and that if they are Union men, they are neither welcome nor safe. What is this but a full avowal that there is not to be free speech or free opinion in Tennessee, when the rebels, by the aid of Andrew Johnson, shall succeed in overthrowing the present State authorities?—and that Union men are not to be tolerated? This is precisely what the Radicals say; yet this blind leader of the blind apparently thinks he is refuting the very statement he is himself making. Nothing, seemingly, is more hopeless than watching for a gleam of common sense from a man whose soul has been warped and perverted by the ineffaceable education of the slave system. It is as impossible for this Memphis fellow to understand the meaning of the words "free speech" as it was for him to understand that the North would fight. He will learn, if he lives long enough, the definition the North gives the term; and he will find that the great contest now going on will not cease until every man can entertain and express any sentiment he chooses in any part of the country, and support any government he chooses, so long as he obeys the laws [illegible] land and does not violate the peace.

In the same spirit of blindness the pirate Semmes re-asserts the doctrine of State rights, to overthrow which the war was waged. He protests against the proposition that the South shall be governed by those who were loyal to the Government during the war. He says they are mean whites, "miserable creatures, who turned against their homes, their relatives, and their State, in the hour of her anguish." This, of course, is the old secession story, that it is one's duty to "follow his State"—the most odious and offensive form of the State rights creed. It is an acknowledgment that the South has not abandoned this pernicious doctrine, while Semmes himself is constantly proclaiming that she has accepted the situation in good faith.

☞ Remember that the Republican primary elections take place in Chicago, this afternoon, between the hours of four and seven o'clock. All Union voters who desire to have a voice in selecting the next member of Congress from this city, should participate; for a nomination is equivalent to an election.

TROUBLE AT NEW ORLEANS.

It is said, with great probability of truth, although we cannot fully vouch for the accuracy of the statement, that President Johnson has become disgusted with certain of his advisers in New Orleans, who, he thinks, are largely responsible for the abominable position he assumed in regard to the massacre in that city. Relying upon their statements, he not only withheld all protection from the Union men, but threw the weight of his power and influence on the side of their murderers, and even entered into a public justification of the butchery in his speech at St. Louis. But he has found that the odium is too heavy to be borne, and that the evidence officially reported by the Military Commission, is sufficient to blast and crush all who have approved of the atrocities he has officially encouraged. It is said that among the victims of his displeasure on this head are Tom May and Mr. King, editor of the New Orleans *Times*. May, it will be remembered, was removed from the position of Assistant Treasurer, a few days ago, much to the astonishment of the public, since he was regarded as a great and shining light in the Johnson party. King figured largely in the papers and flourished famously around the White House, at the time of the massacre, and for some days thereafter. He is said to have written A. J.'s despatch to Sheridan; and, in short, to have wound the President completely around his finger. He sent telegrams to his paper, in which he announced the decrees of the humble individual, with the greatest pomposity; and seemed, in fact, to be in a fair way of outstripping his master in the race for the dictatorship. But all this greatness, it appears, has come to a sudden and ignominious end. There never was, probably, a more malicious and vindictive rebel than King, and if he has been dethroned, no honest man will grieve. The country will probably gain nothing, however, as the President will doubtless call to his side some other equally odious rebel, to supply the place of the fallen favorite.

☞ Let no Republican voter neglect to attend the primary elections, this afternoon. The polls will open at four o'clock and close at seven. The candidate chosen, will represent Chicago in the next Congress.

Kansas.

The following are the rival State tickets in Kansas:

	Radical.	Democratic.
Governor	S. J. Crawford.	J. L. McDonnel.
Lieut. Gov.	Major N. Green.	Jas. R. McClure.
Secretary State	R. A. Barker.	
Auditor	J. R. Swallow.	N. E. Goss.
Treasurer	M. Anderson.	
Supt. Education	Peter McVicker.	Jas. H. Bond.
Att'y General	Geo. H. Hoyt.	Ross Burns.
Chief Justice	S. A. Kingman.	Nelson Cobb.

On the success of the Radicals, of whose defeat we have no fear, depends the character of the United States Senators who are to succeed Major E. G. Ross, (now filling the unexpired term of the late General Lane,) and Mr. S. C. Pomeroy. Both branches of the Legislature are Radical.

☞ The Galena *Democrat* refuses to hoist the name of Tom Turner for Congress. The way of the transgressor is hard.

POLITICAL.

The following is the letter of Fernando Wood announcing himself an independent candidate for Congress in the Ninth Congressional District (Darling's):

To the Electors of the Ninth Congressional District:

I present myself to you as a candidate for Representative in Congress. I am not the nominee, nor shall I ask to be, of any party, faction or convention. If elected, I shall be as independent a representative as I am independent as a candidate. I would not accept a seat in Congress at this time obtained in any other way. I desire the election as a popular rebuke to those who utter the malicious falsehood that, during the war, I was a "rebel sympathizer" and disunionist; and also to be placed in an official position, where, unrestrained by partisan obligations, I may follow the dictates of my own judgment for the public good. My guide will be the Constitution, as understood and explained by the Fathers of the Republic. On those other grave matters, which are not defined in that instrument, I shall favor a permanent disposition of the unsettled questions affecting the status of the Southern States and people, which shall forever remove all sectional or other differences. I want the principles determined by the war to be speedily recognized and conformed to, so that we may proceed to a serious consideration of the many other interests, too long neglected, which vitally affect our prosperity. We have great national resources yet undeveloped, a heavy public debt to liquidate, a grievous burden of taxation to be lightened, commerce to enlarge, new enterprises to open and encourage, and the yet higher obligation to perform of reaching the position which the Almighty designed for us, of being the first among the nations of the earth in progress, civilization, national prosperity and freedom.

FERNANDO WOOD.

The Bedford *Gazette* is one of the foremost organs of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, and has ever been in thorough sympathy with its candidate for Governor, Heister Clymer. The fact that it recently published, with evident sympathy, a eulogy on J. Wilkes Booth as having "laid down his life for his country," was promptly reported by telegraph, but discredited by certain Democratic journals. To end all controversy on the subject, we print exactly what was said by the *Gazette*—as follows:

"A meeting of the true and tried Democracy, was held in the Court House in Bedford, on the evening of Saturday, September 22, 1866. That firm and reliable Democrat, Colonel Joseph W. Tate, was unanimously chosen President of the meeting. After several able and eloquent addresses had been delivered, on motion of the Hon. Benjamin F. Myers, editor of the Bedford *Gazette*, and present Democratic candidate for Senator in that District, Colonel Tate was called upon to address the meeting. The Colonel responded in his usual able and eloquent manner. After discussing the issues of the day, the Colonel eloquently exclaimed:

"'I believe that Providence had a hand in the removal of Abraham Lincoln. I believe that the name of J. Wilkes Booth will live; that *he laid down his life for his country*, like Winklereid. Switzerland had her Winklereid and her William Tell; Scotland had her Robert Bruce, and *America her Booth. The time is coming when there will be a monument erected to Booth higher than the spire of Lincoln*, who sleeps beneath the sod of Illinois.'"

Last week, Friday, at Sandusky, Ohio, the Democratic candidate for Congress, Mr. Finnefrock, made a speech. After the meeting, Major L. A. Lyon, of Norwalk, in the presence of a number of gentlemen as witnesses, propounded to Mr. Finnefrock the following question:

"Suppose, at the opening of the Fortieth Congress, the members from the late rebel States should be refused seats because of their failure to comply with the terms of the Constitutional Amendment, and those Southern members elect should assemble in a separate place, with enough Northern Democratic members to form a quorum, to which body would you present your credentials, and which would you join?"

Mr. Finnefrock, after a number of efforts to dodge the question, was finally pinned down to an answer as follows:

"If I believed I could depend on those Southern members to support the Constitution, I would present my credentials to and join the majority."

—Attention is called to the following extract from the laws of the United States on the subject of deserters and draft sneaks. It will be found in the statutes of the United States, passed at the Second session of the XXXVIIIth Congress, page 490, chapter 79, section 21. Let it be carefully read:

"SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval services, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship, and their right to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States; and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, with intent to avoid any draft, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section."

The State of Pennsylvania passed a similar act. A correspondent of the New York *Herald*—a Copperhead—writing from Harrisburg, Pa., says that one of the questions agitating the public is, "Can deserters vote?" "The Radicals say they shall not;" but the Democrats say they shall, "unless regularly tried by court martial and convicted." He adds:

"There is a decision of the Supreme Court of this State on this point going to sustain the argument of the Democracy, and all the party papers throughout the State quote it freely for the purpose of disabusing the minds of the Radicals, and encouraging the deserters to come up to the polls. There are several thousand well-known deserters in the State, enough in the event of a closely-contested election to decide which party should win; and, as it is pretty well understood which side they are on, the Radicals in some districts have become alarmed at the danger, and are using every expedient to set the tide of public opinion against what they consider would be a lasting disgrace on the escutcheon of the great State of Pennsylvania."

It is here boldly avowed that the deserters from the army are Democrats; that the Democrats want them to vote, because "it is pretty well understood which side they are on;" and that the Radicals oppose their voting because the law disfranchises them. A draft sneak or deserter is invariably a Copperhead; they have no legal right to vote. Let loyal men everywhere spot the rascals when they undertake, as they will do, to vote the Copperhead ticket at the ensuing election.

The Ohio State *Journal* of Friday 5th instant makes an elaborate review of the Congressional contest in that State and arrives at the following conclusion: The Republicans will elect *sixteen* members certain; the Copperheads *two*, with one district close and doubtful, viz: the 13th, Delano's, of which it says:

"Delano has suffered more from villainous lying, personal detraction, and wholesale slander than any other candidate in Ohio. His opponents have moved earth and the 'subterraneous' to effect his defeat. He will go in by a tight squeeze—by majority—(our readers will remember we put the *lowest* figures, all through our review of the canvass.) Pollett's majority on the home vote in 1864 was 1,[illegible]. Delano's, with soldiers, [illegible]."

The reader will bear in mind, all through our estimate, that we have counted every doubtful constituency as against the Union party, and have given the Copperheads the benefit of every doubt. The result foots up, as the lowest possible aggregate majority on Congressmen this fall:

Republican Congressmen, majorities.....[illegible]
Copperhead Congressmen, majorities.....[illegible]

Net Republican majorities in the State.....[illegible] against [illegible] in 1865.

These majorities will be exceeded in many districts, we have no doubt. We have preferred to err on the safe side.

INTERESTING RAILROAD RECORD.

Our Military Roads During the Late War.

How they were Managed—Unprecedented Feats of Repair and Construction.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, October 4.

USE OF RAILROADS DURING THE WAR.

During the nearly forty years in which railroads have been in existence, no great war has ever thoroughly tested their use till the late rebellion. Operating on the outer line of a great circle, and slowly but steadily moving towards its centre, it was necessary to transport immense bodies of men, animals and munitions of war great distances, through a hostile territory, and at comparatively rapid speed. The experiment of supplying an army over a long line of railroad through an enemy's country had never been tested. It demanded a high order of practical talent, the most perfect organization and the most vigilant energy. That all these circumstances concurred in the management of our Military Railroads, is best proven by the result of the war itself. The following facts, taken from the official records of the War Department, show the mode in which the whole system was carried on.

APPOINTMENT OF RAILROAD SUPERINTENDENT.

On the 11th of February, 1862, the Secretary of War appointed D. C. McCallum, "Military Director and Superintendent of railroads in the United States, with authority to enter upon, take possession of, hold and use all locomotives, equipments, appendages and appurtenances that may be required for the transport of troops, arms, ammunition, and military supplies of the United States." Government was at that time running a railroad seven miles long from Washington to Alexandria. Commencing with this light duty, General McCallum organized the largest railroad system in the world, and held it till the war was over, purchasing or capturing four hundred and nineteen locomotives, and six thousand three hundred and thirty cars.

FIRST PURCHASE OF ENGINES.

The first purchase of engines by Government was on March 14, 1862, when under orders from General McCallum, five engines and eighty cars were put on shipboard at Baltimore for use in the Peninsular campaign. On the withdrawal of McClellan's army to Harrison's Landing, June 28, all this stock was destroyed to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy.

NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

Then commenced that building and re-building of railroads in Northern Virginia, rendered necessary by the alternate advances and retreats of the contending armies. In the summer of 1862 General McCallum opened the road to the Rapidan, a distance of eighty miles; on the retreat of General Pope in August, the road was entirely abandoned, with the loss of seven locomotives and two hundred and ninety-five cars. The Manassas Gap Railroad, the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, and the road from Aquia Creek to Fredericksburg were severally opened again and again to be destroyed again and again, till Grant finally shut up General Lee in Richmond. Since that time it has been safe for a Yankee to ride on a Virginia railroad. During that year the greatest engineering feat was the rebuilding the Rappahannock Bridge, six hundred and twenty-five feet long and thirty-five feet high in only *nineteen working hours.*

DESTRUCTION OF ROADS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

During the rebel occupation of Central Pennsylvania in June, 1863, all the bridges were destroyed by them on the Northern Central Railroad, between Hanover Junction and Harrisburg, and many miles of track torn up on the Cumberland Valley & Franklin Railroads. As the war progressed, the nature, capacity and value of railroads were better understood on both sides, and more systematic and determined efforts were made by the enemy against the lines used for transporting supplies to our armies. The destruction of track and bridges was greater each subsequent time the roads passed within their military lines, and it became apparent that extraordinary preparations must be made to meet it. With his accustomed energy, therefore, General McCallum organized a construction corps of 300 men; this grew and swelled till it finally amounted to ten thousand.

During the war, seventeen railroads were run at different times in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, by Government, at a cost of nearly five millions of dollars, and using seventy-two engines and 1,733 cars; at the close of the war, these were all returned to their owners.

THE SOUTHWEST.

Not until December, 1863, did General McCallum take charge of the Military Railroads of the Southwest. Then commenced the experiment of supplying an army over a long line of railroad through an enemy's country. To carry food and forage to the army at Chattanooga, the General called for 200 locomotives and 3,000 cars. About twelve thousand men were employed in the Transportation Department of the Mississippi; in the construction corps, about five thousand more. To obtain the necessary engines and cars, the following order was given by the Secretary of War, impressing all the cars and locomotives building in the country.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 2, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: Colonel Daniel C. McCallum, general manager of Government railways, has been authorized by this Department to procure locomotives without delay for the railways under his charge.

In order to meet the wants of the Military Departments of the Government, you will deliver to his order such engines as he may direct, in order that the Government being accountable to you for the same. The urgent necessity of the Government for the immediate supply of our armies operating in Tennessee renders the engines indispensable for the equipment of the lines of communication, and it is hoped that this necessity will be recognized by you as a military necessity, paramount to all other considerations.

By order of the President,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

Under this order, which placed all the locomotive manufactories of the country at the disposal of General McCallum, and which nothing but military necessity would justify, one hundred and forty engines and two thousand, five hundred and seventy-three cars were built and handed over to the Government, now running over a thousand miles of railroad in the Southwest. On the Western & Atlantic Railroad, from Chattanooga to Atlanta, the guerillas made continuous warfare. Every device possible to apply was used to throw trains from the track, and though occasionally successful, the preparations to guard against such attempts were so complete that few of them caused loss of life or more than a few hours' detention. The most important single structure on this road was the Chattahoochie bridge, seven hundred and eighty feet long and ninety-two feet high, and this enormous bridge was completed by the construction corps in four and a half days. European warfare never witnessed a greater rapidity of construction than this.

Early in October, 1864, General Hood passed around General Sherman's army, and fell upon the railroad at several points in its rear. He destroyed 35½ miles of track and 455 lineal feet of bridges; but in thirteen days after he left the line, it was repaired and trains were run over its entire length. Twenty-five miles of track and 230 feet of bridges, between Tunnel Hill and Reseca, were reconstructed in seven and one-half days. This was accomplished by working from each end of the track, and at the same time working both ways from Dalton, which was reached by trains with material, by way of Cleveland, after relaying 1½ miles of track.

Over 1,200 miles of railroad were operated in the Southwest in 1864 and 1865, and were turned over to the owners in September, 1865. About thirteen millions of dollars were paid to the operatives engaged in running them. Nearly 19 miles of bridges were built and rebuilt, and 433 miles of track laid.

THE CHATTANOOGA ROLLING MILL.

There being a large quantity of old rails always on hand, and as the price of iron and labor had steadily advanced and was still advancing, an order was issued February 17, 1864, to complete and set at work the rolling mill in Chattanooga, Tennessee. This was done at a cost of $280,000, and 3,818 tons of rails were re-rolled there. After being in operation six months it was sold for $175,000. In addition to these 3,818 tons, Government purchased 21,783 tons during the war; the lowest price, which was $40, was paid in July, 1862; in June, 1864, the price had advanced to $130.

STATISTICS.

The following statistics show the number of cars and locomotives operated by Government during the war:

Whole number of locomotives	419
Lost or destroyed	6
Sold for cash	146
Sold for credit under executive orders of August 8 and October 14	164
Returned to former owners	103
Whole number of cars	6,330
Lost or destroyed	1,043
Returned to former owners	310
Sold for cash	2,188
Sold for credit	2,589

AN A. JOHNSON SPECULATION.

At a time when the railroads of the country were needing all the rolling stock they could get, and were willing to pay for it in cash, President Johnson ordered 164 engines and 2,589 cars, to be sold at cash prices on long credit, to Southern railroads, for the enormous amount of $7,428,204.96, while the cash sales were only $3,466,739.33. Of that sold on credit, not one-fifth has yet been paid and much of it never will be. It was a generous offer to the Southern railroads, inviting them to come back into the Union and receive the new cars and engines the Union had built at the nation's expense. They accepted the invitation; but only one of these roads has as yet paid in full for the rolling stock thus purchased.

GENERAL M'CALLUM'S REPORT.

In his report, General McCallum, to whom all the credit of the energy and systematic operation of their roads belong, says that in the beginning of the war military railroads were an experiment; and although some light as to these management had been gleaned by the operations of 1862 and 1863, yet so little progress had been made that the attempt to supply the army of General Sherman in the field, construct and reconstruct the railroad in its rear and keep pace with its march, was regarded by those who had the largest experience, and who had become most familiar with the subject, as the greatest experiment of all. The attempt to furnish an army of one hundred thousand men and sixty thousand animals with supplies from a base three hundred and sixty miles distant by one line of single track railroad, located almost the entire distance through the country of an active and most vindictive enemy, is without precedent in the history of warfare, and to make it successful required an enormous outlay for labor, and a vast consumption of material, together with all the forethought, energy, patience and watchfulness of which man are capable.

This line, from its great length, was imperfectly guarded, as troops could not be spared from the front for that purpose. This rendered the railroad service one of great risk and hazard, and at times it was only by the force of military authority that men could be held to service. As an item showing the real danger attending military railroad operations, it may be stated that during the last six months of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1865, the wrecking train picked up and carried to Nashville sixteen wrecked locomotives, and 294 car loads of car wheels, bridge iron, &c., all the result of guerilla and rebel raids.

The United States military railroads were transferred by Executive order of August 8, 1865, to the original owners.

STATE RIGHTS.

Letter from George A. Shufeldt, Jr.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The present is not the first nor the second time in the history of this country that this popular delusion has threatened our Government with disaster and destruction. From almost the first days of our existence as a nation, this great question of State Rights has been agitated and discussed; at times men of great ability—like Mr. Calhoun—have sprung up as its champions and defenders. The Democratic party, once a powerful political organization, adopted this principle as the foundation of its creed and supported and sustained it until the culmination was reached in the great rebellion, just now so disastrously closed for the enemies of the American Union. We had hoped that when the army of General Lee surrendered to Grant that the last funeral note had been heard of the party of State Rights. We had reason to believe that the money and the treasure spent in the contest, the blood and the precious lives of our patriot sons, which were given to appease the demand of secession, would at once and forever determine this question in favor of our popular National Government; but it seems that the President, disregarding the results of the war and yielding up the principles for which it was waged, has determined to reopen this distracting question and present it once more to the American people for discussion and determination. However much it may be regretted, that it is thus reopened, there seems to be no avenue of escape for those who would see this Government placed on a solid basis and enduring foundation, but to meet the monster every time its head is raised and cut it down to the roots.

It has been stated and restated, argued and reargued, by the best minds in the country, in Congress and out of it, in every conceivable manner and shape, and yet the relative rights of the State and National Governments seem generally to be but little understood. Public opinion has been misdirected, and false ideas created by the assumption that the States make the Federal Government, when in fact there is nothing further from the truth, and if we refer to the very first sentence of the Constitution this proposition will be substantiated.

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, &c., do ordain and establish this Constitution." We the people of the United States; not the States and not even the people of the States, but we, the people of the United States, do ordain and establish this Constitution. Language cannot be plainer; words cannot more forcibly convey the idea that our General Government is the offspring of the popular will, and, by the very powers conferred by the Constitution upon this Government, that it is created the supreme ruler in the land. Within the scope of its defined powers, there can be no conflict between the States and the Central Government.

Mr. Webster, more than thirty years ago, in his great debates with Mr. Calhoun, conclusively demonstrated this position, and from this point the conclusion naturally and logically follows that the laws of the Federal Government do not operate upon the States, but upon the individuals who compose the nation. They, and they alone, can be punished for infractions of the law. I do not agree with Mr. Storrs and others, who hold that States may be guilty of the crime of treason. There is no necessity for such a forced hypothesis, for the power is certainly vested in the National Government to punish all individual crimes, treason included, and this covers the whole case of those who were engaged in the rebellion. The whole question may be embraced in a nutshell—punish the traitors, disfranchise the rebels, give them the reward due to their crimes, and the States will take care of and reconstruct themselves. The loyal men of the South, who remained true to the Government, will soon restore the machinery of the State to its proper relations to the Central Government. The President and his Copperhead friends may talk, until the last trump shall sound, about "no taxation without representation," about rebel rights and State rights and Constitutional rights—it is only moonshine, and it can all be dissipated with a single sentence, and that is this:

The people who were engaged in the rebellion and who sought to overturn and destroy the Government have no rights in this country except the right to be hanged. They have forfeited every other privilege, and it is only by the mercy of the nation that they are permitted to remain on the soil! But we are not blood-thirsty, we are not vindictive; we would not take their lives or their property, but bid them, in God's name, to go on and live and do the best you can, but don't come back with curses in your hearts and ask to share in the honors of the nation whose life you so lately sought to destroy.

GEO. A. SHUFELDT, JR.

JOHNSON VERSUS THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

An Official Chapter of "My Policy."

The report of the Military Commission appointed by Major General Sheridan to investigate the New Orleans riots, has been suppressed until now, when the New York [illegible] to procure a copy of the document and made it public. The report is even more emphatic in denunciation of the rebel barbarities than were the despatches from General Sheridan which the President garbled. The entire language of the Commission is a direct arraignment of the President for his shocking course in aiding and approving the action of the Confederate mob.

For the satisfaction of all fair-minded readers, we print below the language used by Mr. Johnson in his St. Louis speech and that used by the Military Commission in treating upon the same subject:

MR. JOHNSON.

Perhaps if you had a word or two on the subject of New Orleans, you might understand more about it than you do; and if you will go back—if you will go back and ascertain the cause of the riot at New Orleans, perhaps you would not be so prompt in calling out "New Orleans." If you will take up the riot at New Orleans and trace it back to its source, or to its immediate cause, you will find out who was responsible for the blood that was shed there. If you will take up the riot at New Orleans and trace it back to the Radical Congress, you will find that the riot at New Orleans was substantially planned. When you read the speeches that were made, or take the facts on Friday and Saturday before the Convention sat, you will then find the speeches were made incendiary in character, exciting that portion of the population (the black population) to arm themselves and prepare for the shedding of blood. You will also find that the Convention did assemble in violation of law, and that the intention of the Convention was to supercede the recognized authorities in the State Government of Louisiana, which had been recognized by the Government of the United States, and every man engaged in that rebellion, in that Convention, with the intention of superseding and upturning the civil Government which had been recognized by the Government of the United States. I say that he was a traitor to the Constitution of the United States. And hence you find that another rebellion was commenced, having its origin in the Radical Congress. So much for the New Orleans riot, and there was the cause and origin of the blood that was shed, and every drop of blood that was shed rests upon their skirts and they are responsible for it.

THE REPORT.

The immediate causes of this riot, which the Board are directed to investigate, are, in their opinion, to be found in the violent feeling of hostility toward the so-called Convention of 1864, which has for some time prevailed in the community, and which was finally, by the course of events, fanned into the flame of an actual outbreak of riot, bloodshed and massacre.

Before describing further operations, the Board would call attention to the evidence concerning the character of the mob acting in support and in concert with the police, and the reason there appears to be to infer that some organizations or bands of ex-Confederate soldiers came by some pre-arranged purpose to the attack. * * * The Board cannot but think that any person examining the evidence must come to the conclusion that such associates were present in pursuance of a pre-arranged and preconcerted programme. * * * If this procession may be considered a fair specimen, the Board cannot consider the civil Government of Louisiana as in much danger of being overturned thereby. * * * Except the two or three pistols in the hands of the procession of negroes the besieged party were totally unarmed.

At twelve o'clock Sunday night the night-watchmen are drawn off their beats, and held at the various stations. In the morning the whole uniformed police are so massed and held in readiness; whether by orders or without orders, nearly every man is armed. They are not sent to the Convention for its protection, as advised by General Herron; on the contrary, they are scrupulously kept from appearing on the streets, the Mayor, as he states, relying on his proclamation to keep away the whites, and on the troops, which, as he states, General Baird had promised to send to keep the negroes in order. He fears that the appearance of the police might overawe the Convention.

At a little before one o'clock a signal of twelve strokes was struck upon the city fire-bells. The chief engineer testifies that he had been warned on the day previous that such would be the signal for a concentration of police in case of a riot. The signal is not a fire-alarm, as there are but nine districts in the city, and for a general alarm the number of strokes is twenty. Nevertheless two engines turned out and repaired to the scene of the riot. Firemen were seen acting as and with the police, making the arrests as special police, and lending the assistance of their iron wrenches in the general occupation of despatching the wounded. Whether this was in pursuance of any previous orders, private or otherwise, the board regard as immaterial. These can be no doubt that the signal was recognized throughout the city as indicating that the attack had commenced, and as a call to arms to all who might desire to participate therein. "Look out for hot work now," is the cry of the streets as the first strokes of the bells resound. It is in evidence that in one instance orders were given to stop a saw-mill on hearing the signal. It is understood that during Confederate occupation this number of strokes was the alarm signal to the military in case of anticipated attack, and it would almost seem that the stirring appeal had not yet lost its power, since, according to the testimony of one witness, it evoked at least one Confederate officer in full uniform and side-arms to report for active duty.

After the attack had commenced, the police appeared to be under no control as such, but acted as and with the mob. Their cheers and waving of hats as they threw the mangled Dostie, then supposed a corpse, like a dead dog into the cart, sufficiently show their unison of feeling with their allies. It will sufficiently appear from the evidence of the assistant editor of the New Orleans *Times* that it was only by announcing his character as such that he saved himself from instant death at the hands of the police. A reporter of the same paper saved himself in a similar manner, but narrowly escaped subsequent maltreatment, on suspicion of having "worn crape for Lincoln." They can only say that the work of massacre was pursued with a cowardly ferocity unsurpassed in the annals of crime. Escaping negroes were mercilessly pursued, shot, stabbed, and beaten to death by the mob and police. Wounded men on the ground begging for mercy were savagely despatched by mob, police, firemen, and, incredible as it may seem, in two instances by women; but in two or three most honorable and exceptionable cases, white men and members of the Convention were protected by members of the police, both against the mob and against the policemen. The chief of police, by great exertions, defended in this manner Governor Hahn.

Of the further occurrences of the day of riot the board would respectfully call attention to the brutal treatment and almost inhuman neglect of the wounded and dead prisoners at the various station houses, before they were, by military orders, removed to the hospitals. The evidence of Lieutenant Colonel Crosby, Major Sheridan and Dr. Avery on this point shows as horrible a scene of suffering and neglect as could have been presented on a lost battle-field.

They would also call attention to the evidence on the subject of the renewal of the attack on negroes, and the shooting of them in their dwellings by both citizens and police, late on the same night, in Victory street.

The Board will state it as their firm conviction, that but for the declaration of martial law, and the presence of the troops, fire and bloodshed would have raged throughout the night in all negro quarters of the city, and that the lives and property of Unionists and Northern men would have been at the mercy of the mob. The conservators of the peace being for the time the instigators of violence, nothing remained but in arming for self-defence, and a scene might have ensued unparalleled in the history of the age.

The Board do not consider themselves called upon to decide or discuss in any manner the question of the legal existence of the powers of the Convention as such. Whether any attempt at official action on their part would have been recognized by the Courts as of any legal validity, is a point admitting of grave doubt. This, however, was not the question under discussion between the civil and military authorities, the decision of which was, as it appears, pregnant of the greatest of consequences to the State and to the Nation. *That question was, whether the persons claiming to constitute such Convention should be allowed to assemble?*

The Commission have thus endeavored to give, as concisely as possible, the conclusions at which they have been compelled to arrive on the subject of the causes of and responsibility for the recent bloodshed. What, if any action is called for, is for the decision of higher authority.

JOS. A. MOWER,
Brevt. Maj. Gen., U. S. A., President.
S. M. QUINCY,
Brevt. Maj. Gen., U. S. A.
J. IRVIN GREGG,
Brevt. Brig. Gen., U. S. A.
GEORGE BALDY,
Brevt. Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols., Recorder.

To Colonel GEORGE LEE, Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the Gulf.
NEW ORLEANS, La., September 3, 1866.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

Views of an Ex-Vice President—Great Speech of Hannibal Hamlin.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin spoke in Philadelphia on the issues of the day, on Wednesday night. The Academy of Music was filled by a large and attentive audience. Mr. Hamlin was received with immense applause, the entire audience rising and giving him three cheers. He said:

PRESIDENTIAL USURPATIONS.

I ask any Constitutional lawyer or statesman to point out the clause in the Constitution that gives authority to the President to appoint a civil governor. It does not exist. He ought to have held all these States in military subjection, and then submitted the matter to Congress—to our Congress. I concede to the President, as commander of the army and navy, full power over the Government in its military aspect, but I deny from first to last, any power in the Executive to appoint civil governors. It was a high crime and misdemeanor. Neither had he any right to impose terms upon the States. That is our business, not his, and we will teach him so. Thank God, the people command the position, and they mean to command it. [Applause.] He demanded certain conditions; where did he get his power? I will ask any man, any good, sober, common sense man—for it is a question that every one can resolve in his own mind—where did the President get his power to propose a system of legislation for the States on one side and to exclude them from being heard on the other side? [Applause.] I will not discuss the question whether the States were in the Union or out of the Union; it is not material to my argument; and I care not whether they were in or out. It is enough for me to know that they had done acts which deprived them of every right they held under the Constitution. I might quote Andrew Johnson on this point if he were an authority worth quoting [laughter], but it is not necessary. When the rebel States renounced their allegiance to the rightful Government, and set up a so-called Government, they lost every Constitutional right they possessed under our Government, and so did their leaders, every one, except one, and that was the right to be hanged afterward. [Laughter and applause.]

Now this whole thing, in my judgment, could have been settled at that time just as easily as now. But the President chose to assume this power of dictating terms, and so he went to the States, and after much controversy they all agreed to the terms he proposed. But he only represented one side of the controversy, and I regard that exercise of power as a high crime and misdemeanor. [Applause.] His theory has been that these States lost their none of rights; that after the struggle, after using all the power within their command against the life of our Government, that they could come back again with no penitence and subject to no penalties. But the fourth article of the Constitution says that Congress shall guarantee to each State a republican form of government; and again it says, that on the application of the Executive of each State, or of the Legislature if it be in session, he may suppress insurrection or domestic violence. Now, taking the theory of the President, I arraign him upon his own hypothesis. By what authority, let me ask, do you attempt to invest Attorney General Herron, of Louisiana, a man who stands reeking with the blood of our friends, by what authority do you invest him with power over the Governor of Louisiana to assume the control of the military power in that State? That was a high crime and misdemeanor. [Applause.] We stand appalled at the awful massacre which was induced by the telegrams of the President. Read along, and who in all the broad land that is not steeped in partisanship to the very lips, will not know and admit that but for the telegrams of the President, that awful massacre would never have occurred? I again arraign him for misdemeanor. I do not know precisely what may be the definition of the word misdemeanor but it seems to me that a man tramping over the country, attempting to array the people against their representatives, is guilty of one. It was a painful spectacle, and we could summon to our aid all our philosophy, but we could not forget the commentaries that would be made over the waters, that it was the result of our institutions. They would not admit that an idiotic Prince was the necessary result of their form of government. It was only unfortunately in God's providence we had this man upon us. It did not grow out of our system of government, and yet it subjects us to that commentary abroad. Again, look at the manner in which your President is attempting to control this Government by the corrupt increase of Executive power, by throwing out every man, however honest or capable, who could not degrade his own manhood in his policy. [Applause.] There has been no crime committed in all the annals of crime; there has been no crime present day, Nero, bloody though his name that marks our President now. [Applause.] We stand appalled when the maimed soldier, or the honest man and patriot citizen, who gave his means to support the Government when the Government needed support, are swept away, that a Copperhead, who supports "my policy," can take his place. [Applause.] The old man eloquent, John Quincy Adams [applause], who said, "in view of the degeneracy of the times, my soul sickens in contemplation of the fact, that, in the descending scale of degradation, there are found willing men to earn their daily bread by their daily shame." We honor the laboring man whose face is bronzed, and whose hands are hardened with honest toil. We honor him because his labor is the basis of prosperity of our Government. It builds up the city, and sends out pioneers into the wilderness to establish homes of thrift and enterprise. We honor the man that shovels dirt, *but we despise the man that eats it.* [Applause.]

BEECHER VS. BEECHER.

A Historical Paradox—The Fort Sumter Address and the Johnson Policy Letters.

Everybody has read Henry Ward Beecher's recent letters defending Johnson's usurpations of the rights and functions of Congress, and supporting "my policy" of precipitating ten unrepentant States into Congress, without conditions or guarantees. But most persons have not read or have forgotten his speech at the Fort Sumter flag raising on the 14th of April, 1865, in Charleston. On that occasion he uttered the following words in the presence of 3,000 people:

"I charge the whole guilt of this war upon the ambitious, educated, plotting, political leaders of the South. They have shed this ocean of blood. They have desolated the South. They have poured poverty through all her towns and cities. They have bewildered the imagination of the people with phantasms, and led them to believe that they were fighting for their homes and liberty, whose homes were unthreatened and whose liberty was in no jeopardy. These arrogant instigators of civil war have renewed the plagues of Egypt, not that the oppressed might go free, but that the free might be oppressed. A day will come when God will reveal judgment and arraign at his bar these mighty miscreants; and then every orphan that their bloody game has made, and every widow that sits sorrowing, and every maimed and wounded sufferer, and every bereaved heart in all the wide regions of this land will rise up and come before the Lord to lay upon these chief culprits of modern history their awful witness. And from a thousand battle-fields shall rise up armies of airy witnesses, who, with the memory of their awful sufferings, shall confront these miscreants with shrieks of fierce accusation; and every pale and starved prisoner shall raise his skinny hand in judgment. Blood shall call out for vengeance, and tears shall plead for justice, and grief shall silently beckon, and love, heart-smitten, shall wait for justice. Good men and angels will cry out, 'How long, O Lord, how long? Wilt Thou not avenge?'

"And then, these guiltiest and most remorseless of traitors, these high and cultured men with might and wisdom used for the destruction of their country, these most accursed and detested of all criminals, who have drenched a continent in needless blood, and moved the foundations of their times with hideous crimes and cruelty, caught up in black clouds, full of voices of vengeance and lurid with punishment, shall be whirled aloft and be plunged downward forever and forever in an endless retribution; while God shall say, 'Thus shall it be to all who betray their country;' and all in heaven and upon earth will say, 'Amen!'"

It is, probably, in view of Heaven's just retribution, hereafter, upon these "mighty miscreants," that brother Beecher [illegible] to make the balance of their earthly lives as happy as may be, and, more merciful than God himself, is anxious to forgive the sinner and forget the sin he so vividly and thrillingly describes. How well I remember the loud re-echoed "Amens" which hailed the conclusion of the above paragraph in the Fort Sumter speech. Nor do I imagine that a soul in all that audience, then fully in sympathy with the orator, is to-day disposed to follow Mr. Beecher into the swamps and morasses of "my policy." When we remember that it is these very "leaders," thus pilloried and damned by Beecher, who have been elected and pressed upon us as Senators and Congressmen, and whom Beecher goes in for admitting at once—the historical paradox becomes complete.

MY POLICY.

Another Brother of Beecher in Defence of Congress.

The Elmira, New York, *Advertiser*, by the pen of the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, (brother to Ward), thus sums up the issue between the President and Congress:

For the President to originate a policy and use every influence at his command to carry it through, contrary to the will of Congress, is unconstitutional, however customary; and in a high degree dangerous in its tendency.

The powers of Government are classed under three heads—Legislative, Executive and Judicial. The duties and powers of each are clearly defined by the Constitution. These cannot clash, except by one or the other overstepping its constitutional bounds. The President is the executor of laws—the nation's right hand. He is not law maker. Congress is the sole law maker. Shall the hand say to the head, "I have a thought of my own?" The hand may send information to the head, but the head directs the hand. A President may "give information" to Congress. He may "recommend" laws and measures "to their consideration." But surely he can constitutionally do no more than this.

Shall Speaker Colfax dictate decisions to Judge Chase? Shall Judge Chase reverse military orders issued by the President? May Congress meddle with Court or Court with Congress? As little may the President interfere with either Court or Congress. The permanence of our Government depends upon each department respecting the dignity of the other two, and thus avoiding collision.

What shall we say then when a President's policy seeks to preoccupy the place of a Congressional policy? I reply that the Executive is not charged with the duty of policy making. His duty is to execute laws and measures, not originate them. He may recommend this or that to the consideration of Congress. But it is impertinent and unconstitutional for the President to endeavor to carry his measures through Congress.

I know that it has been for many years customary for Presidents to do so. I know that since Martin Van Buren taught Andrew Jackson how to use Presidential patronage to intimidate Congress or buy them, it has come to be a thing of course that the President should endeavor to mould legislation and dictate laws in this unconstitutional and indirect manner.

But all this is wrong and dangerous. It will eventuate sooner or later in a collision between the nation's head and the nation's hand—leaving the Government stunned as to wisdom, and helpless as to strength.

A President should not make decrees directly or indirectly. And when, as now, a President, during recess of Congress, devises a policy upon questions of vital and permanent moment, and next hastens to execute it without any advice or authority from Congress; and next imparts it to Congress as "my policy," working finely already; and then, when Congress would examine thoroughly and deliberate on the matter, is vexed and angered by criticism and delay, and at last undertakes to be himself a tribune of the people, and speak maledictions on the people's chosen representatives, and by argument, threat and patronage endeavor to carry out "my policy" rather than sit and execute the laws and resolves of Congress. It is time for citizens to be startled, and by sober and respectful admonition declare that legislative power belongs exclusively to Congress, and does not belong in any degree to the Executive.

Congress may err, no doubt. The President may be wise and Congress foolish. But a temporary error of Congress does not threaten such wide disaster as an overshadowing executive power or prepotence. A Congressional error is but a blunder. A law-making President is a revolution.

When in 1861 the nation was cannonaded at Charleston, and her very Capital threatened by gathering rebels, the modest President called for 75,000 troops, to serve three months and keep the peace against insurrection. And in the same proclamation he called also for Congress. Come, come as quick as you can, and *give me the laws* by which to raise an army and save the nation. Congress came. And in his first message the President apologized for the vast responsibility he had taken, pointing to the crisis that compelled the act. Congress promptly legitimated all his proclamations and orders, and listened respectfully to his "recommendations."

But in 1866 another President startled the nation by the haste he made on matters profoundly intricate and momentous—the readjustment of a whole nation, but yesterday convulsed and sweating in the agony of war. Wait! oh wait for Congress! or at least ask counsel.

But no. Whereas one President, when duty was simplest and most emphatic, did the very least he dared do and then apologized; the other, when duty was most complex and difficult, made haste to do all that he could do, hurrying lest Congress should meddle with the plan.

Thus Abraham Lincoln showed himself a constitutional ruler, even amid war's explosion; while Andrew Johnson has shown himself unconstitutional in the use of power—just when peace was promising abundant time for deliberation.

THE WISCONSIN CAMPAIGN.

The Discussion Between Senators Howe and Doolittle—Doolittle Worsted—The Crowd Talk to Him.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel, October 5.]

We learn from parties who were present, that in the discussion between our two Senators on Thursday, at the Kenosha County Fair, Senator Doolittle was fairly and completely defeated.

By arrangement the time was limited to two hours and a half. Senator Howe was to open the debate, speaking one hour; Senator Doolittle to follow, speaking an hour and a quarter, and Senator Howe to close, occupying the remaining fifteen minutes.

Accordingly, Senator Howe began the debate, arguing against Mr. Johnson's policy and defending Congress. He reminded the crowd that Mr. Doolittle was relied upon as the ablest defender of the Johnson policy, and that if he could not meet the arguments against that policy, no one could. And in closing, he took pains to recapitulate the leading points of this argument, and to direct Mr. Doolittle's attention particularly to them.

In reply, Mr. Doolittle professed his readiness to refute every one of the arguments advanced by his opponent, but immediately slid off into a sort of exordium, and entirely forgot to return to the main question. From first to last he did not pretend to touch one of the positions taken and defended by Senator Howe. He seemed conscious that he occupied untenable ground, and did not even attempt to repel the assaults of his adversary.

The crowd listened very impatiently to Senator Doolittle, interrupting him frequently with groans and laughter, and such cries as "New Orleans." Judge Howe's friends had to appeal to the crowd in order to secure attention to Mr. Doolittle.

Although the crowd consisted largely of Democrats, there were but few and very faint demonstrations of applause. The Democracy seemed to be ashamed of their man. Now and then some one in the crowd would clap his hands, solitary and alone, until the absurdity of the thing would strike the crowd, and they would burst out in a roar of laughter.

Speaking of interruptions, one or two incidents occurred that are worthy of record. While Mr. Doolittle was discoursing of the loyalty of the South, some one in the crowd called out "New Orleans." The Senator was greatly angered at this, and called out: "Who was that? Get up and show yourself!" Whereupon a young man in the audience got up and showed himself conspicuously, and declared that he was the man. Doolittle shouted, "What is your name, sir?" The prompt and emphatic reply was, "My name is Smith, and I served four years in the army, *fighting just such men as you are!*"

In the course of the speech the following dialogue was held between the speaker and an intelligent old gentleman named Gleason. The Senator was, we think, speaking of his own consistency, and charging the Republican party with deserting him, when the dialogue opened:

GLEASON—"I pronounce you, sir, a traitor to liberty!"

DOOLITTLE—"You villainous, gray-haired old man, do you dare come here and insult me in this way after I have been invited here to address the people?" (This was spoken as to a servant.)

GLEASON—"I am not talking to my master, but to one of the servants of the American people. *I pronounce you a traitor to Liberty!*"

DOOLITTLE—"I have sacrificed more in this war than you."

GLEASON—"No you haven't!"

DOOLITTLE—"Yes I have!"

GLEASON—"No you haven't!"

DOOLITTLE—"I have given a son to the country!"

GLEASON—"And I have given *two* sons to the country!"

DOOLITTLE—"But are your sons dead, sir?"

GLEASON—"No, thank God, they came out of the war alive."

DOOLITTLE—"But my son is dead."

GLEASON—"Well, sir, it is a blessing to him that he is dead, and *has not survived to witness the shame of his father.*"

"THE ENLIGHTENED AMERICAN."

Letter from Professor Goldwin Smith.

To the Editor of the Daily News.

SIR: The enlightened American of the *Times*—that American Daniel who is always coming to judgment in favor of Conservatism—is a person very familiar to every one who knows anything of America. I have crossed the Atlantic with him myself. He was a wealthy man, coming at a time when his country, struggling for her existence, demanded the loyal support of her citizens, to spend his money in the great pleasure cities of Europe, and make himself popular among the rich and privileged by descrying republican institutions and predicting the total failure of the war.

The habitat of these men, for the most part, is not New England, but New York, and the great cities of the Border States which have been a good deal under the social influence of the South. They are not men of sufficient cultivation to keep their hearts above their wealth. They find wealth not sufficiently honored, and even deprived of the greatest luxury it can buy—the luxury of ostentation—by a society of which equality is the rule. Not a few of them also have been commercially bound up with slavery, and of course are hostile to the principles before which slavery has fallen. These griefs they pour into sympathizing bosoms here under color of bearing their reluctant testimony against free institutions.

These men, strange as it may sound, are the mob leaders of the United States. They subsidise and organize the Irishry of New York. They were the "most respectable citizens" who led the anti-slavery riots at Boston. The Conservatives in a republic of equal rights are the great mass of the people. The revolutionists are the uneducated rich and the slaveowners, with the Irish following at their heels.

Yes, there are many enemies of republicanism in the American Republic. They are enemies of republicanism, not of universal suffrage—imperialists at heart and friends of slavery. If the South could have made itself an empire or an oligarchy by itself, and set up a standing army, we should soon have seen this party stretching out a hand to it from the North.

That the condition of society in one of the free States of America is happier and sounder, though less highly cultivated, than it is here, is a fact as to which I can scarcely imagine the existence of two opinions among those who have been accustomed to study society in the interest of all its members, and not in the interest of a class. There is abundance of evil in these communities, which, as well as the good, has been stirred up and brought to the surface by the struggle through which they have just passed. But on the whole, in a social point of view, they are the leading shoots of humanity, and show the direction in which human society generally will advance.

Our eyes are also fixed on Washington. But Washington is the worst, not the best, part of the American Republic. I should think the prospects of the Republic very gloomy at this moment if its destinies were in the hands of the professional politicians; but they are in the hands of the American people. The framers of the Constitution made, as I am convinced, a great mistake in attempting to superadd a National Legislature to a Federal Union. Not in the central but in the local institutions of America you must look for that which is at once truly American and eminently sound. If the issue of the struggle which is now commencing should be a return from the mixed federative and legislative Union to one purely federative, my belief is that this would be a most happy result.

With regard to the special question of the suffrage, however, we ought to be very cautious in reasoning from the case of America to our own. That which makes universal suffrage at once salutary and inevitable in America is the general diffusion of property, or the hope of property and of education. The Irishry, whom we pour from a misgoverned Ireland into the seaboard cities, are in every way a hideous exception. The best and most highly cultivated men with whom I conversed in America were firm believers in universal suffrage, and resolute against disfranchising, even if it were possible, the Irish emigrants or any other class of men, however unfitted, in their actual condition, for the exercise of political power. They hold that the principle of equal right on which the Republic was founded was too vital to be compromised by exceptions, and that the only way of making a man a good citizen was to make him a citizen. Probably they are right in refusing to attempt a retrograde step; but in taking a great step forward other considerations come in.

On the other hand, an extended suffrage in America labors under some special difficulties, owing to the looseness of the social tissue, and the absence of natural leaders and rallying points in a community which is not only receiving annual crowds of emigrants, but is internally in a state of constant migration. This makes the American constituencies too like those of our metropolitan boroughs, where there is little unity of feeling and few obvious candidates, and where consequently "wire-pullers" exercise a very noxious power. In most English constituencies society is very settled, men know each other well, and there are natural leaders and natural rallying points in abundance.

Nor must it be forgotten that, if free political institutions in America are based upon social equality, they also generate the social equality on which they are based. Our only path to popular education, and a more equal diffusion of property through the political reforms which would take the Government out of the hands of a class and make it truly the Government of the nation.

So far as my very limited observations of American politics influenced my opinions about our own, I was confirmed in the conviction that an English statesman, acting in the highest interest of the whole community, would extend the suffrage by gradual steps, keeping the ultimate mark steadily in view, and at the same taking measures to extend popular education, to open the way for a more equal distribution of property, and, above all, to release religion by degrees from the [illegible] state of stranglike confinement [illegible] gation, and enable it to [illegible] making good citizens [illegible]

Unhappily [illegible] farmers would on calm consideration prefer, is the one which it is practically most difficult to pursue. Under the county suffrage and the small boroughs a class is entrenched in power, the continued ascendancy of which is incompatible with the progress of the community and the well-being of the people; but which will scarcely be induced to resign its power or give place to a national government except under the pressure of a movement involving some of the evils of a revolution.

I am, &c., GOLDWIN SMITH.

CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT.

Why Andrew Johnson Should be Impeached.

Speech of General Butler at Cleveland.

General Butler addressed the people at Cleveland a few days ago, as follows:

MEN OF OHIO: I doubt whether you ought to desire me to speak to you from this place at this hour. I am told that it is an unfortunate place for speakers, especially in the evening. [Shouts of laughter and cries of "that's so."] But, undeterred by the fate of my predecessor, relying on your courtesy and kindness, I propose to answer a question or two which he put to the citizens of Cleveland from this balcony where I now stand. After saying that he humbly represented the whole Government, and after opening here his attack upon Congress, the chosen representative of the people, he stated this question: "What constitutional provision have I violated?" and then adds: "What does General Butler say?" I will tell him. First and foremost General Butler says that the President of the United States has set him a difficult task. If he had asked, "What Constitutional provision I have not violated," my task would have been most easy. But, notwithstanding that, I will endeavor, in the moments you allow me, to remind the President of one or two violations of the Constitution of which he has been guilty. First, then, and this, I think, has struck the American people with more of shame and mortification than any other they have seen, the President of the United States, in derogation of his high office, has been deliberately going round the country endeavoring to bring the Congress of the United States, a co-ordinate branch of the Government, into public hatred, ridicule and contempt. There is no parallel to this conduct in all time previous. In the great contest, for example, when Jackson was in the chair, between the Executive and Congress, never was heard from that man of iron will and positive convictions anything but the most respectful language against the co-ordinate branch of the Government. What is the duty of the President of the United States in this behalf? It is to treat each branch of the Government so that each branch may be respected by the people in its authority, and it is a gross violation of the principles and of the spirit of the age and of the letter of the Constitution when any branch of the Government sets itself hourly up against the other. [Cheers.] It is no excuse for the President to affirm that Mr. Stevens, or Sumner, or any other member of a branch of the Government uses unbecoming language toward him or opposes him, because they are individuals only and not a department of the Government, whereas Congress as a body has never treated him otherwise than with respect. But he, the Chief Executive of the nation, is in himself a department of the Government, and his words and acts are those of the Executive Department, which ought to set the people a high example of respect toward the legislative branch of the Government. No monarch, however despotic, ever denounced to his people any estate or Council of his Government, with however limited power, until he had determined by arbitrary usurpation of power to destroy it as a portion of the Government or restraining authority of the State. What other purpose could the President have in taking upon himself the grave responsibility of denouncing Congress in a hundred speeches on his journey from Washington to Chicago, and on his return? This purpose is plain. He sees that Congress will stand in the way, and not suffer him to concentrate all the power of the Government in his own hands. Baffled in his hopes of subordinating the Congress to his sovereign will, he was determined to break it down as far as his voice and influence went, so as to familiarize the people with the idea that the Congress is not a Constitutional body, but one which ought to be suppressed as interfering with the restoration of the peace and unity of the nation. Evidences of this design are not wanting. What else did the question of his Secretary of State mean, when he asked the people of the West whether they would have Mr. Johnson "King or President." It was a threat to the people. We answer it in all humbleness, "as neither, sir." [Cheers and laughter.] The President, in his own choice rhetoric, has characterized the National Legislature a Rump Congress, as an excrescence hanging on the verge of the Government. Mark the logic of the argument which he here advanced, as he stood on the spot in that memorable journey ostensibly made to attend the funeral of Senator Douglas, but which turned out to be his own funeral cortege. [Laughter and cheers.] It is that Congress is an unconstitutional body, because it was elected by the votes of a part only of the people, and because, therefore, all the States are not represented in it. But, Mr. President, remember that this Congress was elected at the same hour, at the same ballot boxes, in the same States, only, and by the same people, and by them alone, that elected you Vice President. Now, if this Congress is only a "rump" of a Congress, does it not follow, by the most inexorable logic, that he is but a rump of a President? [Shouts of laughter and cheers.] And if the Legislative branch is hanging on the verge of the Government, is not the Executive in like manner hanging on the same verge, so near, indeed, as to tempt us to wish he might fall off? [Renewed cheers and laughter.] Again, in answer to the President's question, "What Constitutional provision have I ever violated?" I answer, he has corruptly misused the Constitutional power of removal and appointment to office, and overrides that Constitutional power which gives to the Senate the power of advising and confirming his appointments. I agree with Attorney General Stanberry in his opinion that the Constitution gives the President the unlimited power of removal and appointment, because it must be lodged somewhere, as bad officers are to be removed and vacancies are to be filled, that the Government may go on. When in the Convention that framed the Constitution the question came up, Shall we give this tremendous power to the Executive? the great and good men of the day said, he may use it for his own purposes, and may then seize the Government to himself. The answer was, we must still give it, but any improper use of it is an impeachable offence. [Cheers.] And that is yet the remedy for a wrongful use of that power which people have reserved to themselves. How, then, fellow-citizens, has the President used this appointing power? Does he consult the Senate? Does he not use this power wickedly, corruptly, and for his own purposes? Has he not said always and openly that every man [illegible] on to use his own chaste and dignified language, "kicked out?" [Cheers.] Is that, in all honesty and fairness of judgment, a proper use of the appointing power? [Cries of No! Never!] For, as you will see at once, if such a use can be made of this power, he may appoint any creature of his will, keep him in office till the last day of the session of the Senate, and then send his name to that august body, and, if rejected, can reappoint him to fill the vacancies the President himself has created. In spite of the Senate, he may in this way keep his appointees in office during the whole term of his Executive life, and by this Executive trick he may take from one branch of the Government the great power of confirmation, which is a high Constitutional right, and a sacred safeguard of the people against corruption in office vested by the Constitution in the representatives of the States. Under all former Administrations removals from office without cause have been made only when there has been a change of Administration by the popular vote. This is upon the assumption that by their votes in changing the Executive head of the Government the people desired that all Executive officers might be changed, so that the Administration might be in unison in all parts. Upon this theory the removals from office in Jackson's Administration are justly defended, and in my judgment upon no other. The President has already since the adjournment re-appointed more than thirty persons to office after they had been rejected by the Senate upon his own nomination, thus showing that he intends to use this power in spite of and against the advice and consent of the Senate. There is another violation of the Constitution of which the President has been guilty. It places in Congress the power of declaring war, and in the Senate the power of controlling the Executive in concluding a peace, from the necessity of their ratification of treaties. Nay more, it requires a vote of two-thirds. Now, by the act of July 13, [illegible] Congress, as has been unanimously decided by the Supreme Court, made provision for and declared to exist a public territorial war between the United States and insurgent States. That war—the greatest in extent and results that the world ever saw—the President, without consulting the Senate, has attempted to bring to an end by his own proclamation of peace. He has done this act, beyond all question, to embarrass the Senate and House in their action toward the insurgent States that we had conquered. Our public civil war differed from any public war only in this, that its results might affect citizens who were none the less citizens because they were enemies and traitors, and no less public enemies because they were citizens. A foreign war, affecting other nations, could only be terminated by treaty, but the fact that ours were domestic enemies makes the case stronger against the President, because a peace in such a war might require legislation to regulate the duties and establish the rights of lately insurgent subdued citizens. Where under the Constitution does the President get the power to make a peace by his own act for his own purposes? Again, the Constitution provides that Congress shall make rules for the disposal of all captured property by land and sea. This was expressly put there to prevent the Executive from taking property captured in war, and converting it to his own use. Kings had claimed in the Old World, as their prerogative, the control of property captured from the enemy, and the right to distribute it among their retainers. In making our Constitution our fathers put the control of such apportioning power into the hands of Congress. If Congress had made no rules for the disposal of captured men and property, perhaps the exigency might have justified the President in disposing of them, but Congress did make rules and regulations for the disposal of that property in the act of confiscation. Yet in defiance of these laws, President Johnson in the exercise of the pardoning power and by his direct order, has given back to public enemies millions and millions of property captured in war on land and on water, and attempted to dispose of all our enemy's property so captured by our arms in public war. The question I now make is not whether it is wise or unwise to return property or reinstate in their rights such men, but whether in defiance of the Constitution and laws of Congress he has a right to give back the property or dispose of persons. Still, again, we in the North have to pay our taxes not only to the interest of the national debt, but the debts of the individual States. Now, although Congress passed a law assessing their due proportion of the direct tax upon the South, and orders sale of property for the nonpayment of these taxes, the President defied laws on his own responsibility. He directed all such sales to be stopped at the South, and allowed taxes due from rebels to remain uncollected, while loyal men in the North must work out both theirs, National and State, when due, or have their property sold. Yet the Constitution says the President shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed, and he makes oath that he will execute the duties of President. Therefore, my friends, I can say to President Johnson that General Butler says that the Congress of the United States sooner or later will put on record in due form a list of these and other direct violations of the Constitution, and call upon him either to justify them or answer for them. [Tremendous and repeated cheers.] General Butler says that whenever a man proves false to pledges he has given to obtain public position, whenever a man attempts to betray his country at the call of personal ambition, whenever a man tries to control the will of the people by corrupting their servants with office and place, whenever a man threatens the people that he will use their army and navy against them, whenever a man seeks to revolutionize this Government by maligning a Congress of their choice, and by stigmatizing their purest patriots, whom they honor, as traitors, while he fondles the first rebels in his bosom, that man shall surely find the people of the United States and the Congress of the United States can easily devise a remedy for every wrong done the country, and protection against every usurpation of power. [Loud cheers.] Harvill further find that the people of this country know how to deal with a usurping President, a King, or a Dictator. [Cheers.] Permit me now to thank you most gratefully for the too kind and courteous reception you have given me. I must be allowed to think it largely due to the introduction which the President presented me to the citizens of Cleveland. [Laughter.] I bid you each and all a fair good night. [Prolonged cheers.]

Several hundred citizens called on the General after this speech.

The Wisconsin Baptist State Convention.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, October 5.

The opening services of the Twenty-first Annual Session of the Wisconsin Baptist State Convention were held at the Union Baptist Church, in this city, last evening. The annual sermon was delivered by Rev. E. Nisbet, of Fond du Lac, from John, sixth chapter and thirty-fifth verse. It was an able [illegible] production of an hour's length, listened [illegible] large audience, with [illegible] the sermon, Hon. William E. Smith, of Madison, President of the Convention, took the chair, and the ordination of Mr. C. J. Westergord, a Danish missionary, who is to labor among his fellow countrymen at Oconomowoc and vicinity, followed. These services were of a most interesting character. The ordaining prayer and laying on of hands were by Rev. T. Bright, hand of fellowship by Rev. L. Torgensen, of Chicago, pastor of a Danish church; charge by Rev. M. G. Hodge, of Janesville.

The Convention met at nine o'clock this morning when the election of officers for the ensuing year took place, followed by the reading of the annual report of the Board of the Convention. Professor S. S. Sherman, of Milwaukee, was elected President, and Rev. J. W. Fish, Secretary. The Treasurer's report showed that $2,500 had been raised for missionary purposes in the State during the year, in addition to which sum over $6,000 have been contributed to the missionary work in the State by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, with which the Convention co-operates. Thirty missionaries have been employed, doing service at forty-two different stations. Twenty-four houses of worship have been completed during the year in the State, or are in process of erection, at an aggregate cost of $160,000.

E. S. W.

JOBBERY.

How the Post Office Department is Managed.

A New Way to Restore Southern Mail Routes—Plan for Rebels to Avoid the Test Oath—Commissions Only Five Per Cent.

[From the Washington Chronicle, October 6.]

We have been put in possession of the following circular, which will explain itself:

A PLAN TO RESTORE THE MAIL SERVICE OF THE SOUTH.

[By authority of the Postmaster General.]

WASHINGTON, —— —, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I hereby inform you that the Postmaster General is desirous that the mail service of the South be restored, at as early a day as possible, as a means of bringing about amicable relations between the people of all sections of the country, and has therefore approved a plan, destined soon, with a proper response on the part of the people, to place a mail on every route at the South now destitute of the same. By reference to the books of the Post Office Department, I find that route No. — is now destitute of a mail. I can obtain this route for you for the annual sum set forth in accompanying proposal, which is the highest rate admissible for the people of either North or South.

If you desire to contract for said route, you will please fill out the guarantee and certificate of the within blank according to directions therein set forth, and return the same to me, when you will be commissioned, and service ordered immediately.

According to the foregoing arrangement you will not be required to take the test oath. Being a National Union man, by which I mean one that is alike opposed to the heresies of the extremists North and South, I can take the necessary oath without any compunction whatever.

The term of service for said route, as well as all others at the South, will expire June 30, 1867. But *my facilities with the Department are such that I could probably be of service to you in securing the route for the next four years*, commencing at that date; hence the importance of contracting through me.

METHOD OF PAYMENT.

We will say that your post office address is Bashi, Clark County, Alabama. At the close of each quarter an official letter, containing money or draft to amount of quarter's pay, will be sent to you, addressed thus:

Bryan Tyson, Esq., Bashi, Clark County, Alabama. In care of A. B.

You can then take charge of the letter and appropriate the funds. This arrangement is necessary from the fact that I am recognized as principal in the matter, and *I am prohibited by law from sub-letting, or in any way transferring the contract.*

In order that you will be certain to get your pay, I will have the foregoing address registered, so that, should anything happen to me, your pay will still [illegible]

If you confide to my care you may rely upon fair dealing, for you may rest assured that I had to give the department the best evidence that I am really an honest man before being vested with so great powers. I shall endeavor to transact this business in such a way as to obtain the approbation of my countrymen.

My commission will be only *five per cent on the annual amount* for carrying the mail on said route, payable at the close of the quarter. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain, very respectfully and truly yours,

BRYAN TYSON,
Box 1,000, Washington, D. C.

In order that this circular may certainly reach one person at least, I send it to two persons on each vacant route at the South, some five hundred in number. The first person responding, other things being equal, will have the preference.

If you do not desire to contract for said route, please pass this circular to some person who will be likely to do so.

THE DOOLITTLE INDICTMENT.

Letters from the State's Attorney and a Member of the Grand Jury.

CHICAGO, October 8, 1866.

Editors Tribune:

In your paper of this morning you comment upon the action of the Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court concerning an indictment against Harvey Doolittle, and use the following language in reference to me: "We are informed that the State's Attorney made little or no opposition to the reconsideration of the indictment."

The fact is, I did not say anything about the matter to the Grand Jury except to read to them the section of the statute governing the case. This I believe is all that my duty required me to do. I never give the grand jury my opinion upon the facts in any case, for I do not think I have a right to interfere with the evidence, but only to give them my views of the law. Such is my uniform rule. Every Judge will sustain me in this position. I have high authority to justify me in my course. I refer you to section 495 of "Wharton's Criminal Law," where he quotes with approbation the following language of Mr. Davis, concerning the duties of a prosecuting attorney before a Grand Jury, to-wit:

"But it is his duty during the discussion of the question to remain perfectly silent, unless his [illegible] Grand Jury in their decision upon the effect of the evidence, is an unjustifiable interference, and no fair and honorable officer will ever be guilty of it. It is very common, however, for some one of the Grand Jury to request the opinion of the public prosecutor as to the propriety of finding the bill. But it is his duty to decline giving it, or even any intimation on the subject, but in all cases to leave the Grand Jury to decide independently for themselves."

Mr. Davis was one of the ablest and finest lawyers Massachusetts ever had, and the above quotation is copied by Mr. Wharton from a work of high authority called "Davis' Precedents of Indictments."

Believing that you would not willingly wrong any one, I feel satisfied that this explanation will justify me in the premises. Yours truly,

CHARLES H. REED,
State's Attorney.

Editors Tribune:

In an article in yesterday's paper, you allude to Mr. District Attorney Reed in a manner calculated to do him an injury. The fact was, Mr. Reed had nothing to say in the matter, except to state the law to the jury. The bill was reconsidered on facts represented by the foreman that it would be injurious to some of our citizens who had money deposited with Doolittle, that the Montreal Bank had Mr. Doolittle under $15,000 bonds, and that some of the poorer class of depositors might be benefitted by a short delay.

Yours &c.,
ONE OF THE GRAND JURY.

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

Copperheads Complimenting Rebel Soldiers.

Governor Morton, of Indiana, made the following important statement in his recent speech in Madison, in that State:

"I want now to mention a fact that occurred at the Philadelphia Convention, which, I believe, is not generally known. It is a very significant fact, however, and was stated by Judge Hughes, in a public speech at Masonic Hall, in Indianapolis, at which time the Judge called upon any member of the Indiana delegation to contradict the statement. They appointed a committee, composed of one or two from each State, to prepare resolutions to be submitted to that Convention as a platform. They prepared the resolutions, and got through with their labors on Wednesday night, and the resolutions were to be submitted to the Convention on the next day. In the platform which they have prepared *they had inserted a resolution complimenting the rebel soldier and the Union soldier just alike for their bravery.* They put the rebel soldier and the Union soldier upon a perfect equality; and why should they not? There were a good many more rebel soldiers in that Convention than there were Union soldiers. They did not go there for the sole purpose of thanking Union soldiers, but in their resolution they thanked the *American* soldiers, without regard to the section of country from which they came, and, in less than three years and a half after this was over, placed the rebel soldiers and the Union soldiers upon an equality.

"But at three o'clock on Thursday morning a delegate from Indiana, who seemed to have more sense than any of the rest of them, got up from his bed and had the members of the Convention called up. He had them assembled at the Continental Hotel before daylight, and told them that if that resolution went to the country in that form, it would grind them to powder in the North; that the time had not come when they could dare to go before the Northern people and put rebel soldiers on an equality with Union soldiers, and compliment them. *Therefore, the resolution was changed, it is said, by striking out the word 'American,' and inserting the word 'Federal' before 'soldiers.'*"

The New York *Times*, whose editor helped to draft the Copperjohnson Philadelphia Platform, attempts to break the force of the above by special pleadings and quibblings. But he does not deny the substantial allegation, or mend the matter very materially.

The Amendment in the South.

Additional indications continue to reach us of a disposition on the part of the South to regard the Constitutional Amendment with more favor than heretofore. The Savannah *Republican*, up to this time a supporter of the Presidential plan, now talks in this wise:

"The decidedly gloomy prospects of the Conservative Party in the Northern States have brought the Constitutional Amendment, about which so little has been said of late, prominently before the people. As the *ultimatum* of the Congressional party it is most important that all should understand exactly what it is—that each one should familiarize himself with both the spirit and letter, and, having done so, show a determination to discuss it with moderation and forbearance. We are confident that if it be considered in the proper temper, by North and South, there will be mutual concession most advantageous to the interests of the whole country, and particularly to this section. In this view of the case, we regret to find some of our Southern cotemporaries springing the question as to whether the dominant party will be satisfied, supposing them successful in securing its acceptance by the requisite number of States. No earthly good can come from this. Rather let what is right be done, and let there be no holding back through apprehension that it will lead others to do wrong. Is it best for the South, is the only question to be passed upon, and the only one that can be answered with any degree of certainty, for we do not happen to be gifted with the mental provision which would enable us to look into men's minds and read the secrets of their hearts, or their intentions for the future. As a mere matter of opinion, we would say that nothing more will be required; that if the rampant radicalism of the North should attempt to lead on for still greater demands, the people will refuse to follow. The leaders who are most violent in their denunciations must have something of justice to stand on, to maintain themselves before the intelligent masses, and this they cannot long have if the people of the South will but act well their part. It is in their power to cause these blatant wind-bags who employ their imagination in devising new punishments, instead of striving to heal the wounds of the past, to collapse into nothingness. Here is a small bodkin of reason ready at hand with which they might be punctured. We leave it to the friends of the South to decide as to the propriety of using it."

☞ The Utica *Herald* makes the statement in a recent article that Secretary Seward said to a Union Colonel, after witnessing the popular sentiment in the West: "I would give my right arm if I could be placed back to the 22d of February."

TRAGIC AFFA[illegible]

A Father Shot by [illegible] Suitor.

[From the Albany Journal, [illegible]

A young man named Judson [illegible] siding in Coeymans, has for some [illegible] paying his attention to a daughter [illegible] chibald Stevens, a wealthy farmer [illegible] town, and they were finally engaged [illegible] married. Mr. Stevens was displeased [illegible] the engagement, especially as the [illegible] in her fifteenth year. He forbade [illegible] tering his house, and cautioned his da[illegible] against meeting or speaking to him [illegible] his daughter so closely at home [illegible] thought that for some months they [illegible] meet.

Yesterday, however, during a brief [illegible] sence from home, he learned that [illegible] and his daughter had started in a [illegible] together for Coeyman's Hollow, [illegible] about two miles from Mr. Stevens' [illegible] The father immediately started in [illegible] He met Palmer at the Hollow, [illegible] house of Mr. Electa Shear, but his da[illegible] was not with him. Here it would seem [illegible] the reports that reach us, they had [illegible] tercation, when Palmer left Mr. Stevens [illegible] tered the house of Mr. Shear, hurried [illegible] ened up stairs, saying as he went, [illegible] shall I go? Stevens says he'll shoot [illegible] Palmer was followed closely by Stevens [illegible] was heard to ask, as he went up [illegible] "Where is my daughter?"

The inmates of the house were all [illegible] rooms on the first floor. In a brief [illegible] after the parties went up stairs, they [illegible] two or three pistol shots fired, followed [illegible] stantly by the appearance of Palmer [illegible] out his hat, one side of his face streaming with blood, and exclaiming as he [illegible] through the front door, "I've shot [illegible] vens!" A few minutes later he was [illegible] ng out of the village with the girl [illegible] him in the carriage.

Mr. Shear's family immediately went [illegible] stairs, where they found Mr. Stevens dead, from a pistol shot, which had [illegible] his cheek and pierced the brain. [illegible] hat was found, and had been pierced [illegible] bullet, showing that he also had been [illegible]

HOMICIDE AT LYNDON, ILLI[illegible]

A Man Killed by a Jealous Hus[illegible]

[From the Whiteside (Ill.) Sentinel, Oct[illegible]

Early this (Thursday) morning, [illegible] Taylor was notified that the body of [illegible] was lying at the door of the house of [illegible] Ball, in Lyndon township, about seven [illegible] south of this place. Immediately the [illegible] repaired to the place and found the [illegible] above stated, and after empanelling [illegible] proceeded to an investigation, upon [illegible] were elicited the following facts: That [illegible] Forth, a near neighbor of Ball's, had for [illegible] time been engaged in a criminal [illegible] with Ball's wife—that Ball had frequently remonstrated with him for [illegible] threatened him with summary vengeance [illegible] he did not desist. To these remonstrances and threats Forth seems to [illegible] paid little heed, but kept up [illegible] visits at Ball's house, in which, [illegible] seem from the testimony elicited before the Coroner, he endeavored to persuade [illegible] Ball to get rid of her husband and [illegible] could live with him. That about 9 [illegible] on Wednesday evening, Forth made [illegible] his customary visits to the [illegible] not admitted; that he refused to [illegible] when ordered off, and persisted in [illegible] mination to be admitted or he would [illegible] his way in, whereupon Ball, who was [illegible] house during the time, shot at him [illegible] the window—(having, during the day [illegible] ly loaded his gun with buck-shot [illegible] purpose)—the whole contents of the [illegible] entering Forth's head, a little above [illegible] ity of the right ear, and causing death most instantly.

Ball is now in jail to await an examination at the next term of the Circuit Court. [illegible] seems to be a good deal of mystery in [illegible] in the whole transaction, and many [illegible] posed to doubt the evidence of Ball [illegible] wife, alleging that the statements that [illegible] was killed while attempting to break [illegible] the window is highly improbable, [illegible] circumstances connected with the [illegible] rather warrant the conclusion that [illegible] fortunate man met with his fate else[illegible] and was brought and placed at the [illegible] merely to give plausibility to the [illegible] the witnesses referred to.

A WONDERFUL DREA[illegible]

And a Narrow Escape from Des[illegible]

[From the Dayton Journal, October [illegible]

Mr. Robertson, Mail Agent on the [illegible] W. Road, between this city and Cle[illegible] related to us yesterday, the strange [illegible] about a farmer who prevented a terrible [illegible] aster on the road near Mansfield, On [illegible] the time of the recent great freshet [illegible] had before seen a paragraph relating [illegible] singular affair. Mr. R. conversed with [illegible] farmer, and here is the story, in short [illegible]

The farmer (a Pennsylvanian) went [illegible] during the heavy and protracted [illegible] Monday night, and dreaming that the [illegible] across a chasm, some hundred feet deep [illegible] given way under a passenger train, [illegible] it down into the abyss, he sprang to [illegible] assistance to the passengers, ran to the [illegible] and was hastening from the house, when [illegible] wife awakened him. He related his [illegible] and went to bed again, but slept little [illegible] during the night. The dream made [illegible] deep impression on his mind that he [illegible] ced to the chasm the next morning [illegible] see what condition it was in; but the [illegible] was apparently all right, although the [illegible] was pouring and surging through the [illegible] culvert beneath as though it would [illegible] earth away. Tuesday night the [illegible] could not rest for thinking about his [illegible] of the preceding night, and getting [illegible] procured his lantern and hurried [illegible] chasm. When he arrived there he [illegible] his terror that the huge fill had been [illegible] leaving nothing but the unsupported [illegible] ties and track over the chasm. Hearing [illegible] train [illegible] farmer clambered across the dreadful [illegible] and running down the road some distance [illegible] signaled the approaching train to stop. [illegible] so short was the time that by the [illegible] engineer was able to hold up, the engine [illegible] but a few feet off from the chasm.

The train was large, and was filled [illegible] persons who had been to the great [illegible] meeting at Mansfield. What a narrow [illegible] cape they all made from a horrible [illegible] For the train would have plunged down [illegible] frightful precipice, car upon car, [illegible] all to death in the ruins. The passengers [illegible] once evinced their gratitude to the [illegible] server, the Pennsylvanian, by making [illegible] up a handsome sum of money.

HORRIBLE STABBING CA[illegible]

One Woman Kills Another.

[From the Fulton (Ill.) Democrat, Octo[illegible]

Miss Mary Cole, a young lady about [illegible] teen years of age, who formerly resided [illegible] the family of Mr. C. W. Aylsworth [illegible] ton, and known as one of the most peaceable and best dispositions in the country, [illegible] tally stabbed to the heart, with a [illegible] dirk in the hands of a Mrs. Goddard [illegible] Monday morning, near Thompson [illegible] in York township, Carroll County, [illegible] almost instantly.

The circumstances, as communicated [illegible] were, that two men, Yates and Zuck, [illegible] cupied different parts of the same [illegible] the Holman farm, in York, got into a [illegible] rel on Monday morning last, when Mrs. [illegible] dard attempted to hand Yates a knife [illegible] which to stab Zuck, the brother-in-law [illegible] Miss Cole, but was prevented by the [illegible] lady, into whose heart Mrs. Goddard [illegible] the deadly instrument, without, as [illegible] learn, any other shadow of provocation.

Mrs. Goddard was immediately arrested and is confined in jail to await [illegible] Mrs. Goddard is said to be a [illegible] woman of not the most agreeable [illegible] tion, as this last horrible act most [illegible] indicates.

Miss Cole's funeral took place on [illegible] and was largely attended by the [illegible] the vicinity. She was upon a brief [illegible] her brother-in-law, and expected to [illegible] Fulton next week.

The New York Election.

The New York *Evening Post*, hitherto [illegible] servative, says of the election [illegible] New York:

Every county from which we have [illegible] promises to give as large a Union [illegible] as it gave in 1865, when the whole [illegible] thirty thousand. At the first meeting [illegible] State Central Committee this [illegible] considered, and the concurrent [illegible] was that there would be at least fifty [illegible] sand majority given in November [illegible] There is little disagreement anywhere [illegible] the Twenty-first District Mr. Conkling [illegible] easily defeat the unscrupulous [illegible] who have finally united with the Dem[illegible] against the Republican candidate. [illegible] Monroe District controversy will not [illegible] lowed to affect the result. The [illegible] this city to prolong the existence of [illegible] General Committee, as a Hoffman [illegible] tive organization, will fall to the [illegible] harmless. The vote of Maine, when [illegible] by that of Ohio and Pennsylvania, [illegible] Indiana, will probably increase the [illegible] the efforts now making here for [illegible] whelming victory.

A correspondent from St. Lawrence [illegible] "We are certainly gaining ground [illegible] rural districts. I shall not be surprised [illegible] St. Lawrence gives eight thousand [illegible] Franklin one thousand eight hundred [illegible] ity. You may safely put down the [illegible] teenth Congressional District at least [illegible] sand higher than has been estimated [illegible] letter from Erie predicts the carrying [illegible] county for the Republican ticket [illegible] sand majority, the election of [illegible] Humphrey to Congress, and of [illegible] five members of Assembly.

Another correspondent from the [illegible] first District, promises that it will [illegible] larger majority than the Seven[illegible] Even in the county of Albany, supposed [illegible] tofore to be hopeless, there is confidence [illegible] of electing the Republican member of [illegible] gress and three of the members of Assembly.

It appears certain that very few [illegible] river counties will give Hoffman [illegible] of such formidable dimensions as was [illegible] supposed; Westchester, Rockland [illegible] Greene excepted. Every county [illegible] southern tier will increase the Republican majority, so far as we can now learn [illegible] that of last year. All our correspondence shows that the current of public [illegible] sets vehemently in one direction, [illegible] day seems to add to its force. [illegible] live in the city," writes a friend, [illegible] little idea of the state of feeling [illegible] in the rural counties. Nothing [illegible] has been known during the present [illegible] eration."

The Sandusky Grape Ha[illegible]

The Sandusky *Register* of Friday [illegible] Considerable quantities of grapes [illegible] in daily. All varieties except the [illegible] are in excellent condition for the [illegible] and these are very good, but will [illegible] little by remaining on the vines a [illegible] All the dealers in the city have [illegible] ply on hand, and sell at prices [illegible] fifteen to twenty-five cents per pound. The steamers are bringing in [illegible] able loads, which are shipped to [illegible] Chicago, and other cities. The [illegible] brought over about seven hundred [illegible] es from Kelley's Island on [illegible] crop on the Islands, Peninsula [illegible] neighborhood is estimated [illegible] third of an average crop.

☞ A new version of an old [illegible] has gained circulation:

Said Aaron to Moses,
Let's cut off our noses.
And so they would [illegible]
West and did it.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Regular Meeting—Chicago, October 2, 1866.

[OFFICIAL REPORT.]

Present—Messrs. Blackman, Bonfield, Guilford, Von Horn and Walsh.

Absent—Messrs. Ballantyne, Bond, Brentano, Briggs, Clarke, Foster, Holden, Leavitt, Runyan, Ryder and Tinkham.

In the absence of the President and Vice President, Mr. Guilford was appointed Chairman.

No quorum being present, the Board adjourned to Thursday evening, October 4th, at 7½ o'clock.

J. L. PICKARD, Secretary.

Adjourned Meeting—Chicago, October 4, 1866.

[OFFICIAL REPORT.]

Present—Messrs. Ballantyne, Bond, Bonfield, Brentano, Briggs, Clarke, Foster, Guilford, Holden, Leavitt, Runyan, Tinkham, Von Horn and Walsh.

Absent—Messrs. Blackman and Ryder.

President Holden in the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Leavitt, the reading of the minutes of the last two meetings was dispensed with.

Mr. Runyan, of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, presented a communication from Messrs. Ross & Ayres, offering to purchase the Dearborn School lot at $600 per foot front; one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in cash, one-fourth January 1st, 1867, and the balance July 1, 1867.

On motion of Mr. Walsh the communication was referred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, to report at a future meeting.

On motion of Mr. Leavitt, chairman of the Committee on Examination of Teachers, certificates of qualifications to teach were granted Mr. F. B. Williams and Miss Annie C. Merriman; also certificates of qualifications to teach German to Julius Miller, Augustus Masaniski and Richard Stoeski.

The resignations of Ida R. Dewey, assistant in the Skinner School, and Annie C. Rich, assistant in the Haven School, were received and accepted.

Mr. Leavitt, of the Committee on the Appointment of Teachers, reported the following appointments since the last regular meeting of the Board: Esther M. Sprague, assistant in the Kinzie School; Emma A. Stowell, assistant in the Franklin School; Nellie Dickson, assistant in the Ogden School; Ellen A. Woodcock, assistant in the Mosley School; Sarah E. Grant, assistant in the Haven School; Julius Muller, teacher of German in the Wells School, and Augustus Masaniski, Teacher of German in the Foster School.

On motion of Mr. Leavitt, the following appointments, reported at the last meeting of the Board, were confirmed: Lizzie C. Glidden, of the Jones School; Sarah E. Oberlander, of the Scammon School; Sarah O. Babcock, of the Kinzie School; Helen M. Lack, of the Franklin School; Alice E. [illegible], of the Washington School; Ellen E. Leonard and Mary A. Crowder, of the Foster School; Emma Jones, of the Ogden School; Laura A. King, of the Newberry School; Sarah G. Dewey, Georgia S. Griffing, and Annie E. Rockwell, of the Haven School; Anna Achert, teacher of German in the Franklin School; Mason L. W. McClintock, teacher of German in the Mosley School; and Minnie Knapp, teacher of German in the Newberry School.

Messrs. Brentano and Von Horn, of the Committee on German, presented verbal reports on the study of German in the schools, as far as introduced.

On motion of Mr. Walsh, the appointment of Augustus Masaniski, Teacher of German in the Foster School, was rescinded, it having been ascertained that the signatures of the parents of the requisite number of pupils belonging to the School had not been obtained.

On motion of Mr. Clark, Chairman of the Committee on the High School, S. Ellen Kirk, Amelia Underhill, and Elijah T. Harris, were re-admitted to seats in the High School.

The Superintendent presented a communication from the Corresponding Secretary of the Chicago Turngemeinde, in compliance with resolutions passed by said Society, expressing their disapproval of the selection of the Teacher of Gymnastics in the High School.

On motion of Mr. Brentano, the communication was laid on the table.

The Superintendent presented the following recommendations in reference to the new eight room frame buildings, now in course of construction: *First.* That a separate school district be organized south of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad tracks, and that a male principal be appointed to take charge of the building when completed. *Second.* That independent primary districts be organized for the buildings, corner of Elizabeth and Lake streets, and corner of Market and Pearson streets, under the superintendence of either male or female principals, as the Board may think best, the pupils attending these last two schools to pass to the schools of the district in which they reside, as soon as they reach the grammar department.

On motion of Mr. Runyan, the recommendation of the Superintendent relating to the districts to be assigned to the several new school buildings, was adopted.

Mr. Runyan moved that male principals be appointed to take charge of the new school buildings when completed.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, the question was divided, and the vote taken on the appointment of a male principal for the building south of the Burlington & Quincy Railroad tracks.

Mr. Briggs moved to amend by adding "at a salary of $1,000 per annum."

This amendment was accepted by Mr. Clarke, and adopted as amended.

Mr. Clarke moved that female Principals be appointed to take charge of the Lake street and Market street buildings. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Runyan the salaries of these female Principals was fixed at $1,000 per annum.

On motion of Mr. Tinkham the Committee on Apparatus and Furniture was instructed to receive bids and enter into contract for furniture for the new buildings now in the course of erection.

Yeas—Messrs. Ballantyne, Bond, Bonfield, Brentano, Briggs, Clarke, Foster, Guilford, Holden, Leavitt, Runyan, Tinkham, VanHorn and Walsh—14.

Nays—None.

On motion of Mr. Runyan the Auditing and Finance Committee were instructed to audit a bill in favor of P. Blackman, Esq., to the amount of $100, for 400 copies of Blackman's Graded Songs, to be used by teachers in the lower grades of the District Schools.

Yeas—Messrs. Ballantyne, Bonfield, Brentano, Bond, Briggs, Clarke, Foster, Guilford, Holden, Leavitt, Runyan, Tinkham, VanHorn and Walsh—14.

Nays—None.

The Superintendent presented a summary of the attendance at the schools for the month of September, showing an increase over the corresponding month of last year of 1,689 in the whole number enrolled; 1,435 in the average number belonging; 1,389 in the average daily attendance, and a decrease of 994 in the number of tardinesses.

The President announced the appointment of Mr. Bond to fill the vacancies in the several standing committees caused by the resignation of Mr. Wentworth.

The President also announced Messrs. Leavitt, Briggs and Runyan to constitute the Committee on Evening Schools for the ensuing winter.

Mr. Runyan moved that the rules of the Board be amended by making the Committee on Evening Schools consist of as many members as there are evening schools established.

Carried.

Mr. Leavitt moved that the evening schools commence on Monday evening, October 22. Carried.

Mr. Runyan moved that there be five evening schools established in the same buildings as last winter. Carried.

The President appointed Messrs. Guilford and Ballantyne to constitute the remaining members of the Committee on Evening Schools.

Reports on the condition of the various District Schools were made by the several committees present and the Superintendent.

During the report of the Committee on the Scammon School, Mr. Guilford moved that Adams' Spelling Book, and Chase's Writing Speller, placed in the school for the preparation of the last spelling exercise in the Rector's Divisions of the District Schools, be excluded from the Scammon School.

Mr. Runyan moved as an amendment that they be excluded from all the schools. Amendment accepted by Mr. Guilford.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the question was divided.

The vote was then taken upon the exclusion of Adams' Spelling Book from all the District Schools, which was carried.

The vote was then taken upon the exclusion of Chase's Writing Speller from all the District Schools.

Mr. Briggs moved to amend by adopting Sherwood's Writing Speller as a text book in the schools.

Mr. Clarke moved to amend by removing all restrictions in reference to the book to be used for written spelling exercises.

On motion of Mr. Runyan, the whole subject was postponed to the next regular meeting.

Mr. Ballantyne, chairman of the Auditing and Finance Committee, presented the following report of the School Agent for September:

Cash on hand September 1, 1866.....$[illegible]

RECEIPTS.

From Rents	$ 1,772.85	
From Interest	265.00	
From State Dividends, bal. tax 1865 from School Commissioner	3,818.79	
From City—School Tax Fund	16,000.00	
From O. Dougherty bal. of judgment against him	5.00	
From bills receivable, A. G. Throop, note	600.00	[illegible]

EXPENDITURES.

For Teachers' Pay Rolls	20,138.20	
For bill receivable, John J. Fonts, note	600.00	[illegible]

Cash on hand October 1, 1866.....$[illegible]

Of the cash on hand, $5,139.20 is for payment of teachers' salaries; $23.20 for investment, and $714.74 for payment of balances of sundry accounts.

Report accepted and ordered to be placed on file.

On motion of Mr. Guilford the Committee on Apparatus and Furniture were authorized to purchase sixty-three single grammar seats and desks for the Holstein School.

Yeas—Messrs. Ballantyne, Bond, Bonfield, Brentano, Briggs, Clarke, Guilford, Holden, Runyan, Tinkham, Von Horn and Walsh—12.

Nays—None.

On motion of Mr. Runyan leave of absence was granted to the Superintendent to visit Platteville, Wisconsin, to deliver the address at the opening of the Normal school at that place.

Adjourned.

J. L. PICKARD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, October 8, 1866.

The following is an exhibit of the business of the United States Sub-Treasury in this city, during the week ending October 6:

RECEIPTS.

Customs	$ 19,[illegible]
Internal Revenue	24,055.90
Miscellaneous	78,[illegible]
Total	$121,[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Special Warrants	$ [illegible]
Disbursing Officers	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]
Total	$97,113.64

CASH ON HAND.

Coin	$[illegible]
Currency	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]

Notwithstanding the unpleasant weather, which in a measure placed a bar to out door operations, there was a good inquiry for money to-day at the leading discount houses, though in the aggregate it was not so pressing as last week. The country banks are still checking on their balances here, though not to such an extent as formerly. Government was drawing on some of the National Banks, though not to any great amount. Paper is still closely discriminated, and few but those who are absolutely entitled to it, receive accommodation. There is no change in the bank rate of discount. In the open market good paper is taken at 1@1½ per cent per month, and other signatures at 1½ per cent.

The market for Eastern Exchange was firmer. Round lots sold from 50c@1-10 discount between bankers, closing firm at the inside figure. Over the counter the rates were steady at ¼ discount buying, and par selling. Buffalo and Oswego bills were taken at ⅛ discount, and Canada drafts at ¼ off.

Flour was somewhat depressed, but without any actual change in values. Wheat was less active at a decline of 2c on No. 1 and 4@5c on No. 2 Spring. Corn was slow though without any marked change in prices. Oats were unchanged. Rye was irregular. Barley was lower. Mess Pork was inactive. Bulk Meats were firm. Lard was stiffly held. Lake Freights were 2c higher. Whiskey was quiet and unchanged.

The gold market was somewhat irregular to-day. It opened in New York at 14[illegible], declined to 145¾, and closed at 14[illegible]. The following

[illegible]

[illegible]

K. S. W.

JOBBERY.

[illegible] the Post Office Department is Managed.

[illegible] Way to Restore Southern Mail [illegible] Plan for Rebels to Avoid the [illegible] Oath—Commissions Only Five [illegible]

[From the Washington Chronicle, October 4.]

[illegible]

BRYAN TYSON,

Box 1,000, Washington, D. C.

[illegible]

[illegible] DOOLITTLE INDICTMENT.

[illegible] from the State's Attorney and [illegible] Member of the Grand Jury.

[illegible]

HORRIBLE STABBING CASE.

One Woman Kills Another.

[illegible]

[illegible] IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

[illegible]

The New York Election.

[illegible]

TRAGIC AFFAIR.

A Father Shot by his [illegible]

[From the Albany [illegible]]

A young man named Judson [illegible] siding in Coeymans, has for some [illegible] paying his attention to a daughter [illegible] chibald Stevens, a wealthy farmer [illegible] town, and they were finally [illegible] married. Mr. Stevens was [illegible] the engagement, especially as the [illegible] to her fifteenth year. He forbade Palmer entering his house, and cautioned his daughter against meeting or speaking to him. He kept his daughter so closely at home that it was thought that for some months they did not meet.

Yesterday, however, during a brief absence from home, he learned that Palmer and his daughter had started in a carriage together for Coeyman's Hollow, which is about two miles from Mr. Stevens' residence. The father immediately started in pursuit. He met Palmer at the Hollow, near the house of Mr. Electa Shear, but his daughter was not with him. Here it would seem, from the reports that reach us, they had an altercation, when Palmer left Mr. Stevens and entered the house of Mr. Shear, hurriedly [illegible] up stairs, saying as he went, "[illegible] shall I go? Stevens says he'll shoot me." Palmer was followed closely by Stevens, who was heard to ask, as he went up stairs, "Where is my daughter?"

The inmates of the house were all in the rooms on the first floor. In a brief moment after the parties went up stairs, they heard two or three pistol shots fired, followed instantly by the appearance of Palmer, [illegible] out his hat; one side of his face streaming with blood, and exclaiming, as he [illegible] through the front door, "I've shot Stevens!" A few minutes later he was seen driving out of the village with the girl with him in the carriage.

Mr. Shear's family immediately went up stairs, where they found Mr. Stevens lying dead, from a pistol shot, which had entered his cheek and pierced the brain. [illegible] hat was found, and had been pierced by a bullet, showing that he also had been [illegible]

HOMICIDE AT LYNDON, ILLINOIS.

A Man Killed by a Jealous Husband.

[From the Whiteside (Ill.) Sentinel, October [illegible]]

Early this (Thursday) morning Coroner Taylor was notified that the body of [illegible] was lying at the door of the house of [illegible] Ball, in Lyndon township, about seven miles south of this place. Immediately the Coroner repaired to the place and found the corpse as above stated, and after empannelling a jury proceeded to an investigation, upon which were elicited the following facts: That [illegible] Forth, a near neighbor of Ball's, had for some time been engaged in a criminal intimacy with Ball's wife—that Ball had frequently remonstrated with him for it, and threatened him with summary vengeance if he did not desist. To these remonstrances and threats Forth seems to have paid little heed, but kept up frequent visits at Ball's house, in which, it would seem from the testimony elicited before the Coroner, he endeavored to persuade Mrs. Ball to get rid of her husband and that he could live with him. That about 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening, Forth made one of his customary visits to the [illegible] was not admitted; that he refused to go away when ordered off, and persisted in his determination to be admitted or he would force his way in, whereupon Ball, who was in the house during the time, shot at him through the window—(having, during the day, previously loaded his gun with buck-shot for the purpose)—the whole contents of the charge entering Forth's head, a little above the [illegible]ity of the right ear, and causing death almost instantly.

Ball is now in jail to await an examination at the next term of the Circuit Court. There seems to be a good deal of mystery involved in the whole transaction, and many are disposed to doubt the evidence of Ball and his wife, alleging that the statement that Forth was killed while attempting to break in at the window is highly improbable, and that circumstances connected with the [illegible] rather warrant the conclusion that the unfortunate man met with his fate elsewhere, and was brought and placed at the window merely to give plausibility to the story of the witnesses referred to.

A WONDERFUL DREAM.

And a Narrow Escape from Destruction.

[From the Dayton Journal, October [illegible]]

Mr. Robertson, Mail Agent on the A. [illegible] W. Road, between this city and Cleveland, related to us yesterday, the strange [illegible] about a farmer who prevented a terrible disaster on the road near Mansfield, Ohio, [illegible]

[illegible]

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Regular Meeting—Chicago, October 3, 1866.

[OFFICIAL REPORT.]

Present—Messrs. Blackman, Bonfield, Guilford, Van Horn and Walsh.

Absent—Messrs. Ballantyne, Bond, Brentano, Briggs, Clarke, Foster, Holden, Leavitt, Runyan, Tinkham [illegible]

In the absence of the President and Vice President, Mr. Guilford was appointed Chairman.

No quorum being present, the Board adjourned to Thursday evening, October 4th, at 7½ o'clock.

J. L. PICKARD, Secretary.

Adjourned Meeting—Chicago, October 4, 1866.

[OFFICIAL REPORT.]

Present—Messrs. Ballantyne, Bond, Bonfield, Brentano, Briggs, Clarke, Foster, Guilford, Holden, Leavitt, Runyan, Tinkham, Van Horn and Walsh.

Absent—Messrs. Blackman and Ryder.

President Holden in the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Leavitt, the reading of the minutes of the last two meetings was dispensed with.

Mr. Runyan, of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, presented a communication from Messrs. Ross & Ayres, offering to purchase the Dearborn School lot at $600 per foot front; one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in cash, one-fourth January 1st, 1867, and the balance July 1, 1867.

On motion of Mr. Walsh the communication was referred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, to report at a future meeting.

On motion of Mr. Leavitt, chairman of the Committee on Examination of Teachers, certificates of qualifications to teach were granted Mr. F. R. Williams and Miss Annie C. Merriman; also certificates of qualifications to teach German to Julius Miller, Augustus Massalski and Richard [illegible]

The resignations of Ida R. Dewey, assistant in the Skinner School, and Annie C. Rice, assistant in the Haven School, were received and accepted.

Mr. Leavitt, of the Committee on the Appointment of Teachers, reported the following appointments since the last regular meeting of the Board: Esther M. Sprague, assistant in the Kinzie School; Emma A. Stowell, assistant in the Franklin School; Nellie Dickson, assistant in the Ogden School; Ellen A. Woodworth, assistant in the Moseley School; Sarah R. Grant, assistant in the Haven School; Julius Muller, teacher of German in the Wells School, and Augustus Massalski, Teacher of German in the Foster School.

On motion of Mr. Leavitt, the following appointments, reported at the last meeting of the Board, were confirmed: Lizzie C. Glidden, of the Jones School; Sarah E. Oberlander, of the Scammon School; Sarah O. Babcock, of the Kinzie School; [illegible] M. Luck, of the Franklin School; Alice S. [illegible] the Washington School; Ellen E. Leonard and Mary A. Cavender, of the Foster School; Emma Janes, of the Ogden School; Laura A. King, of the Newberry School; Sarah G. Dawes, Georgia S. Griffing, and Annie E. Rockwell, of the Haven School; Anna Achert, teacher of German in the Franklin School; Marion L. W. McClintock, teacher of German in the Moseley School; and Minnie Knapp, teacher of German in the Newberry School.

Messrs. Brentano and Von Horn, of the Committee on German, presented verbal reports on the study of German in the schools, as far as introduced.

On motion of Mr. Walsh, the appointment of Augustus Massalski, Teacher of German in the Foster School, was rescinded, it having been ascertained that the signatures of the parents of the requisite number of pupils belonging to the school had not been obtained.

On motion of Mr. Clark, Chairman of the Committee on the High School, S. Ellen Kirk, Amelia Underhill, and Elijah T. Harris, were re-admitted to seats in the High School.

The Superintendent presented a communication from the Corresponding Secretary of the Chicago Turngemeinde, in compliance with resolutions passed by said Society, expressing their disapproval of the selection of the Teacher of Gymnastics in the High School.

On motion of Mr. Brentano, the communication was laid on the table.

The Superintendent presented the following recommendations in reference to the new eight room frame buildings, now in course of construction: *First.* That a separate school district be organized south of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad tracks, and that a male principal be appointed to take charge of the building when completed. *Second.* That independent primary districts be organized for the buildings, corner of Elizabeth and Lake streets, and corner of Market and Pearson streets, under the superintendence of either male or female principals, as the Board may think best, the pupils attending these last two schools to pass to the schools of the district in which they reside, as soon as they reach the grammar department.

On motion of Mr. Runyan, the recommendation of the Superintendent relating to the districts to be assigned to the several new school buildings, was adopted.

Mr. Runyan moved that male principals be appointed to take charge of the new school buildings when completed.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, the question was divided, and the vote taken on the appointment of a male principal for the building south of the Burlington & Quincy Railroad tracks.

Mr. Briggs moved to amend by adding "at a salary of $1,800 per annum."

This amendment was accepted by Mr. Clarke, and adopted as amended.

Mr. Clarke moved that female Principals be appointed to take charge of the Lake street and Market street buildings. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Runyan the salaries of these female Principals was fixed at $1,000 per annum.

On motion of Mr. Tinkham the Committee on Apparatus and Furniture was instructed to receive bids and enter into contract for furniture for the new buildings now in the course of erection.

Yeas—Messrs. Ballantyne, Bond, Bonfield, Brentano, Briggs, Clarke, Foster, Guilford, Holden, Leavitt, Runyan, Tinkham, VanHorn and Walsh—14.

Nays—None.

On motion of Mr. Runyan the Auditing and Finance Committee were instructed to audit a bill in favor P. Blackman, Esq., to the amount of $100, for 400 copies of Blackman's Graded Songs, to be used by teachers in the lower grades of the District Schools.

Yeas—Messrs. Ballantyne, Bonfield, Brentano, Bond, Briggs, Clarke, Foster, Guilford, Holden, Leavitt, Runyan, Tinkham, VanHorn and Walsh—14.

Nays—None.

The Superintendent presented a summary of the attendance at the schools for the month of September, showing an increase over the corresponding month of last year of 1,489 in the whole number enrolled; 1,435 in the average number belonging; 1,380 in the average daily attendance, and a decrease of 994 in the number of tardinesses.

The President announced the appointment of Mr. Bond to fill the vacancies in the several standing committees caused by the resignation of Mr. Wentworth.

The President also announced Messrs. Leavitt, Briggs and Runyan to constitute the Committee on Evening Schools for the ensuing winter.

Mr. Runyan moved that the rules of the Board be amended by making the Committee on Evening Schools consist of as many members as there are evening schools established.

Carried.

Mr. Leavitt moved that the evening schools commence on Monday evening, October 22. Carried.

Mr. Runyan moved that there be five evening schools established in the same buildings as last winter. Carried.

The President appointed Messrs. Guilford and Ballantyne to constitute the remaining members of the Committee on Evening Schools.

Reports on the condition of the various District Schools were made by the several committees present and the Superintendent.

During the report of the Committee on the Scammon School, Mr. Guilford moved that Adams' Spelling Book, and Chase's Writing Speller, placed in the school for the preparation of the test spelling exercise in the Master's Divisions of the District Schools, be excluded from the Scammon School.

Mr. Runyan moved as an amendment that they be excluded from all the schools. Amendment accepted by Mr. Guilford.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the question was divided.

The vote was then taken upon the exclusion of Adams' Spelling Book from all the District Schools, which was carried.

The vote was then taken upon the exclusion of Chase's Writing Speller from all the District Schools.

Mr. Briggs moved to amend by adopting Sherwood's Writing Speller as a text book in the schools.

Mr. Clarke moved to amend by removing all restrictions in reference to the book to be used for written spelling exercises.

On motion of Mr. Runyan, the whole subject was postponed to the next regular meeting.

Mr. Ballantyne, chairman of the Auditing and Finance Committee, presented the following report of the School Agent for September:

Cash on hand September 1, 1866			$5,345.38
RECEIPTS.			
From Rents	$ 1,773.93		
From Interest	250.00		
From State Dividends, bal. tax 1865 from School Commissioner	2,616.79		
From City—School Tax Fund	16,000.00		
From O. Dougherty bal. of judgment against him	5.00		
From bills receivable, A. G. Throop, note	600.00	$21,295.74	$26,641.07
EXPENDITURES.			
For Teachers' Pay Rolls	$20,138.59		
For bill receivable, John J. Fonts, note	600.00	$20,738.59	
Cash on hand October 1, 1866			$5,902.48

Of the cash on hand, $5,159.20 is for payment of teachers' salaries; $28.36 for investment, and $714.92 for payment of balances of sundry accounts.

Report accepted and ordered to be placed on file.

On motion of Mr. Guilford the Committee on Apparatus and Furniture were authorized to purchase sixty-three single grammar seats and desks for the Holstein School.

Yeas—Messrs. Ballantyne, Bond, Bonfield, Brentano, Briggs, Clarke, Guilford, Holden, Runyan, Tinkham, Von Horn and Walsh—12.

Nays—None.

On motion of Mr. Runyan leave of absence was granted to the Superintendent to visit Platteville, Wisconsin, to deliver the address at the opening of the Normal School at that place.

Adjourned.

J. L. PICKARD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, October 8, 1866.

The following is an exhibit of the business of the United States Sub-Treasury in this city, during the week ending October 6:

RECEIPTS.	
Customs	$ 19,059.37
Internal Revenue	34,053.20
Miscellaneous	78,069.80
Total	$131,733.37
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Special Warrants	$ 637.63
Disbursing Officers	85,701.00
Miscellaneous	1,376.67
Total	$87,715.64
CASH ON HAND.	
Coin	$253,751.77
Currency	495,259.61
Total	$749,011.38
Last week	664,993.55

Notwithstanding the unpleasant weather, which in a measure placed a bar to out door operations, there was a good inquiry for money to-day at the leading discount houses, though in the aggregate it was not as pressing as last week. The country banks are still checking on their balances here, though not to such an extent as formerly. Government was drawing on some of the National Banks, though not to any great amount. Paper is still closely discriminated, and few but those who are absolutely entitled to it, receive accommodation. There is no change in the bank rate of discount. In the open market good paper is taken at 1@1½ per cent per month, and other signatures at 1½ per cent.

The market for Eastern Exchange was firmer. Round lots sold from 3½c@1-10 discount between bankers, closing firm at the inside figure. Over the counter the rates were steady at ⅛ discount buying, and par selling. Buffalo and Oswego bills were taken at ⅜ discount, and Canada drafts at ¼ off.

Flour was somewhat depressed, but without any actual change in values. Wheat was less active at a decline of 2c on No. 1 and 4@5c on No. 2 Spring. Corn was slow though without any marked change in prices. Oats were steady. Rye was irregular. Barley was lower. Mess Pork was inactive. Bulk Meats were firm. Lard was stiffly held. Lake Freights were 2c higher. Whisky was quite and unchanged.

The gold market was somewhat irregular today. It opened in New York at 146⅜, declined to 145¾, and closed at 145¾. The following [illegible]

10:00 a. m.	146¼	1:00 p. m.	145¾
10:30 a. m.	[illegible]	1:30 p. m.	145⅞
11:15 a. m.	146	2:00 p. m.	[illegible]
11:30 a. m.	[illegible]	2:30 p. m.	[illegible]
11:45 a. m.	[illegible]	2:15 p. m.	[illegible]
12:00 m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12:40 p. m.	[illegible]		

Here the market was quiet—opening at 145, declining to 145, and closing at 145@145¼. Silver was nominal at 135@138 buying—the upper rate for large pieces.

Governments were higher in New York to-day. Sixes of '81 advanced ¼. Old Five-Twenties were ⅜ better. Five-Twenties of '64 were ¼ higher, and on the '65 issues we note an advance of ⅛. Ten-Forties were quoted at 99¾—an improvement of ¾. August Seven-Thirties advanced ¼, and the other issues were ⅛ better. Here the brokers advanced their rates proportionately. We quote:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—CHICAGO MARKET.

	Buying.	Selling.
Sixes, 1881	113	113¾
5-20's, 1862	113½	113
5-20's, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20's, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20's, small	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40's, large	99	[illegible]
10-40's, small	[illegible]	[illegible]
7-30's, 1st series	[illegible]	[illegible]
7-30's, 2d series	[illegible]	[illegible]
7-30's, 3d series	[illegible]	[illegible]
7-30's, small	105@106	[illegible]
June Compounds, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
July Compounds, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. Compounds, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. Compounds, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. Compounds, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
May Compounds, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. Compounds, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. Compounds, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. Compounds, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Second National Bank quotes the Public Securities as follows:

Coupon, 1881	113¾	June Comp.	1864		118¼
5-20 Coupon,		July	"		116
large	113¾	August	"		115¾
5-20 Coupon,		Oct.	"		[illegible]
small	113¾	Dec.	"		[illegible]
10-40 Coupon, large	99	May	"	1865	111¾
10-40 Coupon, small	[illegible]	August	"		110
7-30, large	105⅞@106	Sept.	"		109¾
7-30, small	105⅞@106	Oct.	"		109

Messrs. Scripps, Preston & Kean, No. 47 Clark street, are offering for sale North Missouri and Pacific Railroad bonds. They quote buying Governments as follows:

U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, 1862	112¾
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	99
U. S. Bonds, 7-30s	105¼@105½
U. S. Compounds, '64	113@118¼

Local Stocks were quiet owing to the limited amount offering. There are no City Sevens in the market. There is a good inquiry for Chamber of Commerce, and sales have been made within a few days at 94. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Chicago City 7s	98¾	99¾
Cook County 7s	99	100
Chamber of Commerce	93½	

Harvey Doolittle, on behalf of the Producers Bank, lately collapsed, of which he was President, confessed judgment to-day in favor of Thomas Allen for $9,343.17.

—In Boston money still continues over abundant at all the usual sources of supply. There is a fair daily demand for business purposes, but it is altogether insufficient to absorb the large amounts pressing for employment. Rates are generally unchanged, call loans being easily available at 5@6 per cent. Many of the banks continue to adhere to the latter rate, to which customers do not object, the chances being that a loan at that figure would not be disturbed, while at the former rate it would be called in at the first moment when more profitable employment could be found for it. Discounts of good short dated paper still rule at 6 per cent. In the outside market prime paper passes at 5@6 per cent., with the usual range for other classes.

—There is thought to be rather more activity in the Philadelphia money market, but the fact is not apparent by any increase in rates. Call loans are easy at 4 ℔ cent., with exceptional transactions at 3 and 5 ℔ cent. The supply of loanable funds seeking employment in temporary loans is large and greatly in excess of the demand. There is considerable inquiry for prime business notes, which are readily discounted at 5½@6½ ℔ cent.

—The New York loan market is unchanged. Call loans are made at 4@5, and discounts at 5@6, with few bills offering—the demand being in excess of the supply.

—Chicago City Sevens sold in Boston on Thursday last at 99⅞@99⅞ for Sewerage. Cook County Sevens sold at 98.

New York Stock Market.

Closing prices for cash, October 5, 1866, received by Joseph M. Lyons & Co., Brokers:

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.		1st B'd.	2d B'd.
N. Y. Cent.	113	114¾	U. S. 6 per cent bonds, 1881	112¾	113¼
Erie (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 6 per cent 5-20 coup. '62	113	113¾
M. S. (com.)	87¾	88¼	U. S. 6 per cent		
C. & Pitts.	[illegible]	[illegible]	5-20 coup. '64	110	110¾
Rock Island	[illegible]	108⅜	U. S. 6 per cent		
C. & N. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	5-20 coup. '65	110¾	110¾
C. & N. W. pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 5 per cent		
P., Ft. W. & C.	107⅜	108¼	10-40s	99¾	99⅞
Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10,		
W. Union Tel.	54¾	54¾	1st series	105⅝	105⅞
C. & A. (com.)	110¾		U. S. 7 3-10, 2d		
Bur. & Quincy	132	132	series	105⅝	105⅞
O. & M. Cert.	32¾	34¼	U. S. 7 3-10, 3d		
Hudson River	122¾	123	series	105¾	105⅞
Ill. Central	128	127	Amer. Gold	146⅜	146⅜
P. & Reading	115	115¾			

Market—First Board steady. Second Board weak.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, October 8, 1866.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of produce during the past forty-eight hours:

RECEIPTS PAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	1866.	1865.
Flour, brls	10,[illegible]	8,707
Wheat, bu	158,734	55,374
Corn, bu	216,121	146,980
Oats, bu	46,890	87,643
Rye, bu	18,057	11,900
Barley, bu	31,109	10,900
Grass Seed, lbs	281,748	73,165
Broom Corn, lbs	25,000	22,490
Cured Meats, lbs	13,540	2,100
Tallow, lbs	9,610	9,230
Butter, lbs	17,330	15,960
Live Hogs, No	971	4,959
Cattle, No	92	808
Hides, lbs	121,250	107,018
Highwines, brls	200	50
Wool, lbs	19,110	126,800
Lumber, m	1,360	[illegible]
Shingles, m	1,441	780
Lath, pcs, m	46,000	30
Salt, brls	2,[illegible]	2,200

SHIPMENTS PAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	1866.	1865.
Flour, brls	9,454	6,701
Wheat, bu	117,330	104,392
Corn, bu	394,800	221,135
Oats, bu	33,890	202,112
Rye, bu	[illegible]	11,846
Barley, bu	[illegible]	....
Grass Seed, lbs	35,900	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	39,407
Cured Meats, lbs	83,142	....
Beef, brls	....	30
Pork, brls	250	460
Lard, lbs	18,690	10,100
Tallow, lbs	....	3,600
Butter, lbs	20,320	50,050
Live Hogs, No	2,031	5,365
Cattle, No	282	1,069
Hides, lbs	17,490	24,330
Highwines, brls	210	40
Wool, lbs	11,100	106,710
Lumber, m	2,977	2,484
Shingles, m	1,992	1,517
Lath, m	575	405
Salt, brls	1,914	4,702

Notwithstanding the disagreeable condition of the weather, there was a good attendance on 'Change, but the volume of business was only moderate, and on the leading markets a lower range of prices obtained.

The Provision market was quiet. There were buyers of choice brands of Mess Pork at $31.25, but holders demanded a higher figure. Ordinary brands were offered at $30.00, but we heard of no transactions. Bulk Meats were firm, with sales of 40,000 lbs Shoulders at 14c loose. There were buyers of prime kettled Lard at 17¼c, with sellers at 17½c.

Whiskey was quiet. A small lot of free sold at $2.33. Bonded was nominal at 35@36c.

The advance in Railroad Freights, to take effect on Wednesday, had a rather depressing effect on the Flour market, though a moderate business was done. Buyers were in measure holding off for a concession, which holders refused to submit to. We notice sales of 6,800 brls at $12.00@14.00 for White Winters; $12.25 for Red Winters; $10.00@11.50 for Spring Extras, and $7.25@9.25 for Spring Supers.

The Wheat market was less active, irregular and a lower range of prices prevailed. No. 1 Spring declined 2c—with buyers still closely discriminating on receipts. No. 2 Spring was 4@5c lower. Rejected was firm. About 95,000 bu changed hands at $2.20 for No. 2 Red; $2.05@2.10 for No. 1 Spring; $1.85@1.90 for No. 2 R. I.; $1.80@1.88 for A., D. & Co.; $1.71 for Central and $1.69@1.71 for North side do, and $1.49@1.53 for Rejected Spring in store—closing at $2.08@2.09 for No. 1; $1.85 for Rock Island No. 2; $1.[illegible]0@1.82 for A. D. & Co., and $1.69@1.70 for North side do.

Owing to the advance in Freights the Corn market was slow, though prices were without any very decided change. The sales aggregate 396,000 bu at 63½@64c for No. 1; 61½@62½c for No. 2; 57@60 for Rejected, and 64c for Yellow in store; 63¾@64c for No. 1 Canal mixed, and 63c for No. 2 do afloat, and 65c for No. 1 free on board. The market closed steady at 63½@63¾c for No. 1 in store.

Oats were in steady demand at previous prices, with sales of 45,000 bu at 35½@37c for No. 1; 34@35½c for No. 2, and 29c for Rejected in store, and 35c for No. 2 afloat.

Rye opened 1@2c lower, but the decline was subsequently almost regained. We note sales at 76@79c for No. 1; 73@76c for No 2, and 55@60c for Rejected.

Owing to the large receipts the Barley market was depressed, though a moderate business was done at a decline of 5c on No. 1 and 2c on other grades. Sales were made at $1.00 for No. 1; 68@70c for No. 2, and 50c for Rejected in store. Sample lots on track sold at 95c@$1.10 for good to prime.

Lake Freights were in good request, and 1c higher with engagements at 13c for Corn, and Barley, and 14c for Rye and Wheat to Buffalo, and 20c for Wheat to Oswego. Several propellers were taken at 17c for Wheat to Buffalo, from this port and Milwaukee.

There was no movement in Tallow, and we quote the market nominal at 11¾@12c for country, and 12¼@12½c for city.

Broom Corn was inactive and nominal at $60.00@200.00 for inferior to choice.

The Grocery market to-day exhibits no essential feature of change. Trade is comparatively quiet, while prices generally continue steady at previous quotations.

The market for Metals, Tinners' Stock, Iron, Nails, and Hardware Goods, continues steady and firm. There is a larger demand for Tin-Plates than dealers are altogether willing to supply at the present low rates.

Salt is steady at unchanged prices, Domestic Fine selling at $2.65 delivered.

Seeds are quiet but steady, with Timothy at $2.67@2.90 and Flax at $3.00.

The Wool market is still very dull, and dealers are obliged to make liberal concessions in order to effect sales.

Lumber by the cargo is in fair request with an improved feeling in the market. There was but few cargoes afloat left unsold.

The following despatches were read to-day on 'Change:

BUFFALO, October 8.

No. 2 Wheat, about $2.05. Corn at 8@81½c. Oats, unchanged—market bare. Freights lower, at 14c on Corn to New York. Receipts—Wheat, 40,000 bu; Corn, 90,000 bu; Oats, none.

NEW YORK, October 8.

Flour easier, at $9.10@11.85. Wheat easier; prices nominal. Corn heavy at 94c. Oats quiet [illegible] Pork dull and lower, at $32.90. Lard firmer at 19c. Whiskey steady at $2.41@2.43. Gold, 145¾.

LATER.

Flour heavy. Wheat nominal; No. 1 and 2 [illegible] $2.10. Corn strong at 95½c. Oats heavy. Pork easier at $32.80.

LATER.

In the afternoon the Corn market was a trifle stiffer, with sales of No. 1 in store at 63⅝@63¾c—closing with buyers at the inside figure. There was no movement in Wheat.

Baltimore Provision Market—October 5.

[illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

BUTTER—Received, 17,330 lbs; shipped, 20,320 lbs. The supply of common descriptions is largely in excess of the demand, and the market for such continues weak and unsettled. Choice qualities are in good request, on local account, and with a barely adequate supply, prices are well sustained and firm. We quote as follows:

[illegible]

BAGGING—There is a good trade being done, and the general market is firm at previous rates. We quote:

[illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

CIDER—[illegible]

FRUITS AND NUTS—[illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible] The above are the buying rates. From second hands the range would be 3@5c higher.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED........October 6.

Stmr Comet, Milwaukee, sundries.

Prop Lady Franklin, St. Joseph, sundries.

Prop Empire State, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Ottawa, Grand Haven, sundries.

[illegible]

ARRIVED........October 8.

Stmr Philo Parsons, Saugatuck, 10 m lumber, 1,700 pkgs fruit.

[illegible]

CLEARED........October 6.

Stmr Comet, Muskegon, sundries.

[illegible]

CLEARED........October 8.

[illegible]

[illegible]

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

MADAME ALWIN,

The Great Clairvoyant and Magnetic Doctress.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT TO

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

[illegible]

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER [illegible] RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, [illegible]

SMOLANDER'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

[illegible]

Ladies Should Use It.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE TO EVERYBODY

PURE CIDER [illegible]

[illegible]

Special Notices.

A Modern Drama Spoiled.

[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The Best in the World. [illegible]

Dr. Thomson.

[illegible]

The Glory of Man is Strength.

Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

[illegible]

Your Destiny

[illegible]

Dr. James,

Specialist in the treatment and cure of [illegible] Syphilis and all other secret diseases, is spoken of as follows by the editor of the Oshkosh (Wis.) Union: "We have been personally acquainted with Dr. James for over six years, and know him to be a safe, reliable and thoroughly educated physician."

The "Monitor," a complete history of the origin, danger and nature of secret diseases, can be had by addressing DR. JAMES, P. O. Box 696, Chicago, Ill., inclosing 10 cents.

Office hours, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Dr. Bigelow,

Having the confidence of the public and the medical faculty at large, is the most reliable physician in the city [illegible] Consultation free. P. O. Box 134 [illegible]

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue.

[illegible]

Agua de Magnolia.

The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

S. T.—1860—X.

The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high from the Park to Fourth st. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860—X.," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know that the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

[illegible]

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

[illegible]

Heimstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring [illegible] changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Heimstreet's is NOT A DYE, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Sold by all dealers.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cents per bottle.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

Shattered Constitutions

Restored by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

For Non-Retention

Or Incontinence of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Manhood and Youthful Vigor are

regained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Take No More Unpleasant

And unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash.

Financial.

DEPEW & POTTER,

BANKERS,

No. 11 Broad-st.,

NEW YORK.

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft.

All kinds of securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities.

Collections made on all points.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, HENRY W. POTTER.

(Late Secretary of State.)

Auction Sales.

LARGE SALE OF NEW AND DAMAGED GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Sept. 25, 1866.

I will sell at public auction, commencing on Monday, the 22d day of October, 1866, at this Depot, a large lot of New Army Clothing, consisting as follows:

4,315 Black, Grey and Brown Army Overcoats.

[illegible]

I will sell, also, at the same time and place, a large lot of Unserviceable Clothing and Equipage, consisting in part as follows: Blankets, Blouses, [illegible] Uniform Coats, Great Coats, Trousers, [illegible] Jackets, Shirts, Axes, Picks, Spades, [illegible] Kettles, Pans, Flags, Tents, Tent-Poles, Mess Pans, Canteens, Haversacks, Knapsacks, Great Coatstraps, Drawers, Mosquito Bars, Hatchets, Tent-Poles, &c. &c. &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 22d day of October, 1866, and continue until the property is disposed of.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

The goods must all be removed within four days after the sale is over.

By order of Brevet Brig. Gen. J. A. Potter, Depot Quartermaster.

C. A. ALLIGOOD, Capt. and M. S. K.

WASHES WELL! WEARS WELL!

The Genuine Magic Ruffle!

These goods, having the above trade-mark on the Box and Card, are warranted to measure six full yards in each piece, and to WASH and WEAR as well as any Ruffle in market.

THE GENUINE MAGIC RUFFLES, still manufactured by the original inventors and patentees, on under [illegible] supervision, have withstood the test of [illegible] years' continued use, giving invariable satisfaction.

Manufactured by THE MAGIC RUFFLE COMPANY, No. 95 Chambers st., New York. Also, Manufacturers of RUFFLE PLAITING BRAID, [illegible]

City Notices.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, October 5, 1866.

Whereas, the Common Council of the City of Chicago [illegible]

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,

Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, October 5th, 1866.

Whereas, The Common Council of the City of Chicago, has ordered that [illegible]

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,

Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, [illegible], 1866.

Whereas, the Common Council of the City of Chicago has ordered that West Rinzie street be extended from its present eastern terminus eastwardly to North LaSalle street, of the width of sixty-six feet.

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,

Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, October 5, 1866.

Whereas, the Common Council of the City of Chicago has ordered that three (3) lamp posts be erected on [illegible]

[illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, October 5th, 1866.

Whereas, the Common Council of the City of Chicago has ordered that [illegible] street, from the north side of Superior street to Michigan street, be filled and graded. Amount to be assessed, $[illegible]

Also,

That North State street, from Michigan street to Chicago avenue, be filled and graded, and paved with wooden block pavement, and that said North State street, from Michigan street to Illinois street, be curbed with curb walls [illegible]

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,

Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, [illegible], 1866.

Whereas, The Common Council of the city of Chicago has ordered that North Desplaines street, from the north line of West Lake street to the south line of Fourth street, be graded and Macadamized—amount to be assessed $[illegible]

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,

Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, October 5, 1866.

Whereas, the Common Council of the City of Chicago has ordered that [illegible]

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,

Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

City Notices.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, [illegible], 1866.

Whereas, the Common Council of the City of Chicago has ordered that sidewalks be constructed [illegible] on the following streets, [illegible]

[illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, October 5, 1866.

Whereas, the Common Council of the City of Chicago has ordered that twelve lamp posts be erected on Indiana avenue, between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, at an estimated cost of $[illegible]

Also,

Eight lamp posts on Twenty-sixth street, between Indiana avenue and Calumet avenue, at an estimated cost of $[illegible]

[illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, [illegible], 1866.

Whereas, the Common Council of the City of Chicago has ordered that the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works make a new assessment for the sum of [illegible]

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,

Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE—State of Illinois, Cook County—ss.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, COURT HOUSE, ROOM NO. 14, CHICAGO, Oct. 6th, 1866.

Public notice is hereby given, that the following described Warrants have been placed in my hands for collection, to wit:

[illegible]

A. [illegible] HEALD,
City Collector.

PROPOSALS FOR STREET AND ALLEY IMPROVEMENTS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, [illegible]

[illegible]

City Notices.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, October 5, 1866.

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,

Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR FILLING AND PLANKING AN ALLEY.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, [illegible]

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,

Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

Transportation.

ST. JOSEPH MISSOURI RIVER PACKET LINE.

(In connection with the Hannibal and St. Jo. Railway.)

ST. JOSEPH AND OMAHA.

DAILY.

One of the Steamers composing this line will leave St. Joseph DAILY (Sundays excepted), on the arrival of the Express Train from the East, for

Rulo, Brownsville, Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, Council Bluffs and Omaha,

Making close connection at Omaha with the GREAT UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD for

Fort Kearney, Denver, Salt Lake and California.

This line is composed of FIVE FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS, and commanded by careful and experienced officers.

Tickets to be found at all the Principal Railroad Ticket Offices throughout the East and West.

F. FORD, Superintendent,
St. Joseph, Mo. Oct. 4, 1866.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS—Single and return tickets of all classes, from Chicago to and from any railway station in Great Britain and Ireland and the chief ports in Europe. Also, to and from San Francisco and Panama. Only MAIL lines are represented. Sight Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland for any amount. No commission charged. Apply by mail or person at 51 Dearborn st., Chicago.

JAMES WARRACK, Agent.

Business Cards.

GEO. T. HATTEN & CO.,

Wholesale Commission Merchants,

No. 50 McGaa-st.,

(Between F and G-sts.) DENVER, COLORADO.

COMMISSION HOUSE OF

REDMOND & CO.,

(Successors to J. M. REDMOND & SON,) Chicago, Ill.

Quick sales, prompt returns and full information as to markets. Sell on consignment, Grain, Dressed Hogs, Flour, Seeds, Provisions and Produce. Correspondence solicited.

H. UNDERWOOD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Pork, Beef, Lard, Hams, Tallow, Grain, Flour, Seeds, &c., &c.

Advances made on consignments for sale here, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and St. Louis.

Produce bought and sold on commission.

In store and for sale, in any quantities—Beef, Pork, Hams, Bacon, Flour, &c.

Office, 121, Board of Trade Building, Store, 83 Madison st., corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago.

Refers to Union National Bank, Chicago; Cashier Shawmut Bank, Boston; Crocker, Wood & Co., New York; S. A. Lewis, Esq., Philadelphia.

BLAIR & JEFFERSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible] FRONT-ST.,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

[illegible]

Proposals.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.—[illegible] received at this office [illegible] October 17th, 1866, [illegible]

1,014 CAVALRY HORSES

[illegible]

J. A. POTTER,

[illegible]

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON [illegible]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18th, 1866.

[illegible]

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Surgeon General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR HARBOR WORKS

AT CHICAGO, ILL., SHEBOYGAN, WIS., AND ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS, LAKE MICHIGAN,
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 1, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 m., October 16, 1866, for building the piers and dredging at the harbors at Chicago, Sheboygan and St. Joseph.

Separate proposals, in duplicate, will be received for each harbor, and proposals will be required for each class of materials or labor, or for doing the entire work or part of it.

There will be required at Chicago, about—

[illegible]

The dredging will be for placing the cribs, but the United States reserve the right of using the contractor at other points in the harbor, if necessary, at the price stated in the proposal.

At Sheboygan there will be required labor and materials (excepting timber and lumber) to extend the two pier [illegible]

At St. Joseph the proposals will be for an extension of the south pier [illegible]

[illegible]

Proposals to be endorsed, inclosed in separate envelopes, and addressed to

Major J. B. WHEELER,
United States Engineer, Milwaukee, Wis.

Legal.

WHEREAS, Samuel J. Walker, of the city of Covington, State of Kentucky, by his mortgage deed dated the first day of May, A. D. 1866, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of the County of Cook, [illegible]

[illegible]

FRIEND H. WEBB, Mortgagee.

Medford Rum.

DANIEL LAWRENCE & SONS,

Only Manufacturers of

MEDFORD RUM,

[illegible]

LAWRENCE'S MEDFORD RUM,

[illegible]

DANIEL LAWRENCE & SONS.

AGENTS WANTED—In every county [illegible] DEATH-BED OF LINCOLN [illegible]

Medicinal.

TO PHYSICIANS.

NEW YORK, August 15th, 1866.

Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU. The component parts are BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distillation to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement by liquor obtained from Juniper Berries, containing very little sugar, a small proportion of spirit, and more palatable than any now in use. The active properties are by this mode extracted.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists generally, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle) leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates. The smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopœa, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exists. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,

With a feeling of confidence,

I am, very respectfully,

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Chemist and Druggist of 16 years' experience in Philadelphia, and now located at his Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, New York.

From the Largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World:

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,

Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown-sts., Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

For Weakness arising from Indiscretion. The exhausted powers of nature, which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found Indisposition to exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or Forebodings of Evil; in fact, Universal Lassitude, Prostration, and Inability to enter into the enjoyments of society.

The Constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity ensues.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus; and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudence in, or the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, LITTLE EXPENSE, LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET, NO INCONVENIENCE OR EXPOSURE; completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury, in all these diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In all diseases of these organs, whether existing in "MALE" or "FEMALE," from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect his Bodily Health, Mental Powers, and Happiness.

All of the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Is the Great Diuretic!

[illegible] PECK & CO.,

[illegible]

Lard and Tallow Oils,

[illegible]

THE CITY.

REPUBLICAN UNION CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Primary Meetings To-day—Voting Places.

To-day will be held the primary meetings for the selection of delegates to the Union Republican Convention, to be held at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon in the old Board of Trade Hall, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Congressman from the First Congressional District of Illinois. The Convention will consist of two hundred and thirty delegates. The primary meetings in the towns outside the city were held yesterday.

The city polls will be opened at four o'clock this afternoon, in the following designated places, one in each Ward, and will close at seven o'clock. The figures show the number of delegates:

First Ward—Sheriff's Office, Court House—13.

Second Ward—Orient House, corner of State and Van Buren streets—11.

Third Ward—Gage House, corner of State and Twelfth streets—11.

Fourth Ward—Buell House, corner of State and Twenty-second streets—5.

Fifth Ward—Haber's Saloon, Archer road—[illegible].

Sixth Ward—Gunzenhauser's Land Office, Canal street—[illegible].

Seventh Ward—Furnis' Saloon, corner of Union and Twelfth streets—[illegible].

Eighth Ward—Southeast corner of Rucker and Twelfth streets—4.

Ninth Ward—Skating Park, corner of Randolph and Sheldon streets—10.

Tenth Ward—Engine House, corner of Washington and Clinton streets—12.

Eleventh Ward—Brun's Saloon, corner of Kinzie and Halsted streets—11.

Twelfth Ward—Buchler's saloon, 380 Milwaukee avenue—7.

Thirteenth Ward—Feis's saloon, corner Larrabee and North streets—4.

Fourteenth Ward—Fritz Frillman's saloon, corner Wells and Division streets—8.

Fifteenth Ward—Turner Hall, North Clark street—11.

Sixteenth Ward—North Market Hall—18.

The following persons will act as inspectors at the ward primary meetings:

First Ward—Geo. W. Gage, J. C. Knickerbocker, J. Pfaumm.

Second Ward—Geo. M. Kimbark, August Schell, Ald. Carter.

Third Ward—C. G. Wicker, Joseph Pollock, Peter Wolf.

Fourth Ward—Geo. Scovill, William Wheeler, Henry Arnold.

Fifth Ward—P. F. Rofinot, William Roberts, John Raber.

Sixth Ward—W. C. Dankman, H. B. Huger, Charles Reitz.

Seventh Ward—Avery Moore, Christ. Tuchimyer, Chas. Lodding.

Eighth Ward—R. M. Guilford, M. L. Frisbie, Louis Eberool.

Ninth Ward—Ald. Woodard, Ald. Talcott, John A. Tyrrell.

Tenth Ward—Joseph Wilde, A. Saulsbury, U. Lochbieler.

Eleventh Ward—Moses Gray, Henry Ackhoff, Louis Eichberg.

Twelfth Ward—W. Gastfield, L. F. Walt, John Buehler.

Thirteenth Ward—Gus. Fischer, William H. Stickney, F. Bensinger.

[illegible]

COMMON COUNCIL.

A Stand for Truckmen—Dock Lines—Passage of the Great Eastern Railroad Ordinance, Etc., Etc.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening in the Council Chamber, his Honor, the Mayor, in the chair.

The following Aldermen were present: Knickerbocker, Gage, Carter, D'Wolf, Wicker, Barrett, Wilmarth, Calkins, Kann, Finnucan, Hatch, Moore, Schmitz, Woodard, Rixby, Holden, Russell, Ackhoff, Gastfield, Engeley, Franzen, Bush, Engel, Blackford, Lawson, Clark and O'Sullivan.

The minutes of the last regular meeting and the succeeding adjourned meeting were approved, without reading.

A communication was received from his honor, the Mayor, returning, without his approval, a resolution authorizing the removal of Eliza O'Connor's house to a point within the fire limits.

The communication was placed on file.

On motion of Ald. Barrett the petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

TRUCKMEN'S STAND.

A petition was received from a number of truckmen, asking that a portion of Market street, between Randolph and Madison, be assigned as a place for truckmen to stand when idle.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys in the South Division.

A SLEEPING BRIDGE TENDER.

A petition was received from J. K. Fish, complaining that the bridge tender at the bridge at Erie street fell asleep while he (Fish) was towing the schooner Robert Campbell down the river to a dry dock, and that in consequence of his neglect to open the bridge in time, the said schooner sunk. The expense incurred amounted to $[illegible], and the petitioner prayed that the money be refunded.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

MICHIGAN AVENUE.

A petition was received, signed by a large number of property owners on Michigan avenue, between Twelfth and Twenty-second streets, asking that the ordinance ordering the paving of that portion of the avenue with Nicholson pavement be repealed, and desiring that the same be graded and filled with good gravel instead.

Laid temporarily on the table.

STREETS AND ALLEYS.

An assessment roll for paving with wooden block pavement LaSalle street, from Madison to Jackson, received from the Board of Public Works, was confirmed.

An assessment roll, with several objections, was received, for the opening of Dearborn street to a width of eighty feet, from Monroe to Jackson.

Referred to the Committee on Local Assessments.

The Board of Public Works reported an ordinance for the gravelling of Michigan avenue from Twelfth street to Twenty-second street, at a cost of $60,781.80.

Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division.

The Board also presented several ordinances for sidewalks in various portions of the city, and the same were referred to appropriate committees.

DOCK LINES.

A communication was received from the Board of Public Works, renewing their recommendation to establish the dock lines on the South Side of the river from Rush street bridge to State street bridge, and to dredge the river to a depth of twelve feet below low water. The Board enclosed an ordinance for the improvement, which was passed—ayes 22, noes none.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the petition of several ladies, interested in the Erring Women's Refuge, asking for funds to aid in building a hospital in connection with the institution, reported adversely to the prayer of the petition, for the reason that the Council had no right to grant money for the purpose. The report [illegible]

[illegible]

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Man Killed by the Breaking of a Derrick.

[illegible]

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—New Steam Flour Mill, two run of burrs, [illegible]; 40-horse engine. Mill has been in operation one year, is now doing a good business. Terms made easy. Will take hardware or groceries in part. Address "STEAM MILL," Reynolds, White County, Indiana.

FOR SALE—Lease and fixtures of a first-class meat market, situated on the West Side. For particulars, inquire of E. G. BUTLER & CO., 30 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A fine Billiard Hall, with first-class tables and five years' lease [illegible], doing a good business. Address "BILLIARDS," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A Saloon and Boarding House on the North Side doing a good business—sufficient reasons given for selling. Apply to W. HUDSON, southeast corner of Dearborn and [illegible]-sts.

FOR SALE—The stock, fixtures and furniture of a restaurant and boarding house—will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at [illegible] State-st.

FOR SALE—Stock and fixtures of a retail Grocery Store, good stand, rent low, and now doing a fair business. For particulars call at No. 171 Fourth-av., corner of Polk-st.

FOR SALE—A first class restaurant and dining saloon, splendidly fitted up and complete in all its appointments, and doing a fine and growing business. The proprietor sells on account of ill health in his family. To a man with capital this offers a splendid chance. Must be applied for soon if you wish to secure it. Address RESTAURANT, Tribune Office, to-day.

FOR SALE—Drug Store—One of the best paying drug stores in the city. Inquire at 180 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—Leather business, well established, situated on Lake-st., together with lease of premises and good will of the firm. Address, with real name, "C," Post Office Drawer 6303.

FOR SALE—The lease and furniture, all complete, of a Private Boarding House, now doing a lucrative business. Location central and convenient to Lake-st. Terms, cash. Address, with full name, "A B C," care of Tribune office, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A well established Flour and Feed Store, doing a first-rate trade, No. 990 State-st. Reasons for selling will be given.

FOR SALE—Flouring Mill and Grain Warehouse, at a railway station, within 27 miles of Chicago, where fuel is cheap and grain abundant. Engine 35-horse power, two pair of burrs, sheller, elevator and machinery complete, now running in good condition. A rare chance for engaging in a milling and grain business. Price low, and terms easy. Address "MILL," Post Office Box 1229, Chicago.

FOR SALE—The Lease and Furniture of a private boarding house. Rent $55 per month. It contains at present 21 boarders. Inquire on the premises, 181 Michigan-st., North Side.

FOR SALE—Bakery, Confectionary and Fruit Store, doing a good business. If you have the stamps and want to buy, apply at 135 Wells-st., corner Madison-st.

FOR SALE—One of the best Hotels in Central Illinois. Also, one near Davenport, Iowa. Will be sold at great bargain. A. J. MILLS & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—One of the best Drug Stores in the city. Also, some fine ones outside. A. J. MILLS & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1866.

VICTORY!

Congress is sustained. The elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa yesterday resulted in a splendid Republican victory over the Copperhead and Johnson party. A storm prevailing on the Eastern telegraph lines last evening, obstructed the free operation of the wires till after midnight; hence our returns are not so complete as we could wish. But enough is received to indicate the following results:

PENNSYLVANIA.—General Geary is elected Governor by a majority ranging from 20,000 to 25,000. Lincoln's majority on the home vote two years ago was 5,712. In the Tenth, (Schuylkill) district, Colonel Henry L. Cake, (Republican) is elected over Myer Strouse (Democrat), being a gain of one member, and it is probable that Covode, (Republican), is elected in the Twenty-First District over Weir, (Democrat). The latter District is now represented by Dawson, (Democrat). Koontz, (Republican), is re-elected in the Sixteenth District—the closest one in the State. Two years ago his majority was only 68. Up to the present time the Democrats have not gained a single member, but have lost one, and probably two. The Legislature is Republican in both branches by a two-thirds majority, which secures a United States Senator in place of the renegade Cowan.

OHIO, FORTY TO FIFTY THOUSAND is the estimated majority for the Republican State ticket. Lincoln's majority on the home vote in 1864 was 28,197. The Republicans have carried *all* the Congressional Districts which they carried two years ago, generally by increased majorities. The delegation stands Republicans 17, Democrats 2.

INDIANA.—The returns from Indiana are meagre, in consequence of the storm which prevailed last night. Colfax is re-elected by about 2,000, being a gain of 300 to 400 over the vote of 1864. Scattering returns show alternate Republican gains and losses. It is not improbable that Colonel Gresham is elected in the Second District, a gain of one member. It is quite certain that Julian is elected in the Fifth and Coburn in the Sixth. Mr. Orth, we apprehend, is defeated in the Eighth.

Iowa has gone Republican by an immense majority, and all the Congressional Districts are carried by the Republican nominees.

FOR CONGRESS, NORMAN B. JUDD.

The primary elections in the city yesterday went by an overwhelming majority for Mr. Judd. All the wards in the city elected his ticket except the First, Fifth, Tenth and Fifteenth. A very large vote was polled and Mr. Judd's popular majority is fully *sixteen hundred.* His friends elected one hundred and five city delegates out of one hundred and forty-six, and twenty-one country delegates out of eighty-four, with several outside towns yet to hear from, making one hundred and twenty-six delegates out of two hundred and thirty, or a majority of TWENTY-TWO in the Convention, which will probably be increased by further returns from the country.

After the result was ascertained in the city last evening, and when it became known that Mr. Wentworth had lost the nomination on a fair vote, there was an ominous sound given forth by his blowers and strikers that *"if five thousand dollars would buy the Convention, Mr. Judd would yet be beaten."* This we presume was mere gasconade, for, to say nothing of the fact that Mr. Judd's friends will not allow any man to be elected who is nominated by the purchase of delegates, it is not to be supposed that twelve men can be found in the Convention with hearts so corrupt and depraved as to sell themselves for money in the manner contemplated. This much is certain. The morality and respectability of the city have triumphed in a fair vote, after an unprecedented contest. Now, anybody who supposes that those who have achieved this triumph, will allow themselves to be *swindled* out of their victory, must be very green. The *conscience* of the Republican party of Chicago spoke yesterday in thunder tones. It will speak again and again; and if bribery is now to be employed to carry that which sum could not carry, the victory achieved by such means will be barren and short lived. We speak advisedly when we say that a candidate nominated by buying delegates who were elected on the ticket headed "For Congress, Norman B. Judd," *cannot be elected in November.* The vote cast for Mr. Judd was a vote direct from the people. Every man knew what and whom he was voting for. The system of voting adopted yesterday, so far as Mr. Judd was concerned, was the "direct voting system." The people gave Mr. Judd sixteen hundred majority *directly.* Where is the man, out of the 105 so chosen, who will dare to defy public opinion by bartering away the rights of his constituents for money?

It is an old trick of Mr. Wentworth's, when he is beaten for a nomination, to bolt the ticket, and defeat it if possible. When Mr. Holden defeated him for the nomination of Mayor, he bolted and secured the election of F. C. Sherman, (Copperhead), from whom he received the appointment of Police Commissioner. He may think that he is the only one privileged to indulge in this sort of thing. But we can assure him that he is not. The people demand fair play, and this time they intend to have it. As much as we dislike to be represented in Congress by a person of Mr. Wentworth's character and habits, we would have supported him, as we have done many times before, if fairly nominated. But we wish it distinctly understood that if votes are purchased from Mr. Judd to-day, which were given to him by the open and emphatic decision of the people, we shall consider ourselves, and all honest and decent men, absolved from any obligation to support the candidate in whose interest such votes are purchased.

Let the vote in the Convention to-day be given *viva voce.* Any man who is unwilling to vote openly, in the sight and hearing of the people, is either bribed himself or is assisting in the bribery of others. If he was elected for Mr. Judd, and opposes a viva voce vote, it may be assumed that he has got the money in his pocket. If he was elected for Mr. Wentworth, and opposes a viva voce vote, it may be assumed that he is not only conniving at debauchery and corruption, but is the enemy of the Republican party. Those who won the victory yesterday ask for fair dealing and nothing more. That they are determined to have.

It should be borne in mind, in estimating the victory achieved by the friends of Mr. Judd, that the delegates from the country towns are chosen on the basis of one delegate for every fifty Republican votes, while those from the city are on the basis of one for every one hundred Republican votes. If the basis of representation had been the same in both city and country, Mr. Judd would have had between forty and fifty majority in the Convention, in which case the job of bribing delegates would have been too expensive to be attempted.

THE FIRST RETURNS.

The first returns received last night were from South Bend, announcing that Colfax's majority in his own town was 235, a gain of thirty-two over 1864; and that Mishawaka had given him the magnificent majority of 280, a gain of 166 over 1864.

The Copperhead attack on the Republicans in Mishawaka, and the wounding of eight Union men with knives and revolvers reacted on the villains at the polls.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Reception of General Butler—Rebel Perjury—Hon. Charles D. Drake Estimates 40,000 Radical Majority in Missouri—One of A. Johnson's Indian Commissioners.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, MO., October 9.

Extensive arrangements are in progress to give Gen. Butler a warm reception on his expected arrival here to-morrow.

Accounts from Calloway County represent that most unblushing perjury is being committed by Rebels who assisted guerillas repeatedly, and gave information to the enemy of the movements of our army.

Hon. Charles D. Drake, who has just returned from a canvassing tour through the State, makes an elaborate calculation in a printed letter, by which he sums up 40,000 Radical majority probably in Missouri.

Lewis V. Bogy, appointed by President Johnson Indian Commissioner, in a letter denouncing the proposed nomination of General McClellan for the Presidency, in May, 1864, used the following disloyal language: "I belong to the class of Democrats who deny the right of the Federal Government to wage war against a sovereign State. This I believe to be the true position of the real Democracy of this country. Many of the persons whose names are attached to this call took up arms to subdue the States. This, in my opinion, is a violation of the rights and sovereignty of the States." This man is now a [illegible] supporter of "my policy."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

[illegible]

THE ELECTION[illegible]

Pennsylvania, Ohio, [illegible]ana and Iowa

SPLENDID REPU[illegible] VICTORIES.

CONGRESS SUSTA[illegible]

Geary Elected in Penn[illegible]nia by 25,000 Major[illegible]

THE REPUBLICANS GAI[illegible] MEMBERS OF CONG[illegible]

And Carry both Bra[illegible] of the Legislatu[illegible]

OHIO REPUBLICAN[illegible] 40,000 MAJORITY[illegible]

THE DELEGATION IN CO[illegible] UNCHANGED.

Republicans 17, Democr[illegible]

Returns from Indi[illegible]

COLFAX ELECTED BY [illegible] MAJORITY.

Iowa Republican by 3[illegible] to 40,000.

All the Districts Carried b[illegible] Rebublican Nominees.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT [illegible]CASSET, MAINE.

Over Half the Business P[illegible] of the Town Destroyed.

Further Particulars Co[illegible] the Wreck of the Ste[illegible] Evening Star.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINE [illegible] ON BOARD—ONLY SEVE[illegible]TEEN SAVED.

Call for a Soldiers' and S[illegible] Convention in Wiscons[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tr[illegible]

[illegible]